FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 017 *27 January 1986*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Gorbachev Sends Message To Explain Arms Proposals AA 1
Editorial Article Outlines Arms Initiatives [PRAVDA 25 Jan] AA 1
Zhukov Urges Positive U.S. Response to Moratorium [PRAVDA 24 Jan] AA 4
U.S., Soviet Stances on Test Moratorium Vary [Zubkov] AA 6
Similarity of Initiative to 'Zero Option' Denied [Shishkin] AA 7
Bogachev Decries U.S. Obstacles to CW Accord AA 8
Shevardnadze Discusses Disarmament in Interview AA 9

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Executive Committee Session Held in Moscow [PRAVDA 25 Jan] BB 1
Official Outlines Decisions BB 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further Reportage on U.S.-Libyan Tensions A 1
Washington Spying on Libya [Seyful-Mulyukov] A 1
U.S. 'Increasing Tension' A 1
Shultz Views Response A 1
'Gunboat Diplomacy' Criticized [Zholkver] A 2
U.S. Maneuvers Scored [Reshetnikov] A 3
'Escalation' of Threats Viewed [Kasparov, Gerasichev] A 3
U.S. Uses Terrorism as Pretext for New Globalism [Levin] A 4
Reagan Plans to Increase Military Spending A 5
Social Consequences of Arms Race Scrutinized [Orlov] A 5
Reagan Wants More Cuts in Social Programs [Orekhov] A 6
Reagan Receives Afghan Rebels, Discusses Aid A 7
CIA Uses Scientists, Experts to Spy Overseas A 7
Canada's Clark Welcomes Gorbachev Arms Initiative A 8

CHINA

IZVESTIYA Reports PRC-USSR Trade Protocol [25 Jan] B 1
Official Implies CPC Will Not Attend Moscow Congress [AFP] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Mongolian Defense Minister Departs Moscow C 1
Further Reportage on Shevardnadze Visit to Mongolia C 1
Shevardnadze, Batmonh Meet [IZVESTIYA 26 Jan] C 1
Shevardnadze Talks With Dugersuren [IZVESTIYA 26 Jan] C 2
Batmonh, Shevardnadze, Address Dinner [IZVESTIYA 26 Jan] C 3
Border Agreement Signd [Orlov] C 7
Shevardnadze Interview C 7
Soviet-Mongolian Statement [PRAVDA 27 Jan] C 11
Shevardnadze Returns to Moscow C 15

SOUTH ASIA

Kuznetsov, Delegation Continue Visit to India D 1
Addresses Reception D 1
Talks With Indian President [Baydashin] D 2
Meets Vice President D 2
Meets With Gandhi D 3
Greece's Papandreou, Kuznetsov Meet [Athens] D 3
Attends National Day Celebrations [Zaytsev] D 3
Government Sends Greetings on Indian National Day D 4
Moscow Meeting Marks Day [PRAVDA 24 Jan] D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

IZVESTIYA Reports Upcoming Reagan Visit To Indonesia [25 Jan] E 1
U.S. Navy Exerting Pressure During Philippine Elections E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Reports on Hungarian Trade, Cooperation F 1
[Vorozheykin, Gerasimov 21 Jan]
TASS Reports on Polish-Hungarian Communique F 4
Polish Government Supports Gorbachev Proposals F 5
Cooperation Commission Meeting With CSSR Ends F 5
NEW TIMES Recounts Postwar Situation in Albania [Bessonova, No 2] F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

Ligachev Welcomes Italian Communist Party Leader G 1
'Special Envoy' Israelyan Holds Talks in Finland G 1
Further Reportage [cross-reference] G 1
Further on Tolkunov, Delegation Visit to France G 1
Meets With PCF Group G 1
Comparison of Talks With Dumas G 2
Cyprus Welcomes Soviet Proposal for Solution [Kudrin] G 2
Cyprus Proposal Viewed [Pustov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Jan] G 3
FRG TV Interviews Kvitsinskiy on Bonn Talks G 4
Trial of Turkish Trade Unionists Nearing End [TRUD 23 Jan] G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Tension in PDRY Abates; Acting President Named H 1
Soviet, PDRY Officials Meet H 1
PDRY Leaders Leave Moscow H 1
YSP Plenum Held H 1
Normalization Plans Discussed H 2
Al-'Attas Praises Soviet Ties H 2
Al-'Attas Meets Soviet Ambassador [Paris Radio Monte Carlo] H 3
Tolkunov States Soviet Stance [AFP] H 3
'Soviet Diplomat' Denies Foreknowledge [KUNA] H 3
Soviet Military Aid Reported H 4
[Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 26 Jan]
Libyan, Soviet Talks Held in Moscow; Leader's Remarks H 4
Jabir Meets With Talyzin [JANA] H 4
Jabir Returns to Tripoli [Tripoli Television Service] H 5
Military Placed 'on Alert' H 5
Complicity in Attacks Refuted H 5
U.S. Maneuvers Condemned H 6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Reportage on Developments in Uganda [IZVESTIYA 25 Jan] J 1
NRA Controls Part of Kampala J 1
Disbandment of Military Council Noted J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

CPSU Delegation Travels to Panama for PPP Congress K 1
CPSU Delegation Leaves Moscow [PRAVDA 24 Jan] K 1
Ponomarev Arrives in Panama K 1
PPP Congress Opens K 1
Talyzin Receives Cuban Planning Official K 1

GORBACHEV SENDS MESSAGES TO EXPLAIN ARMS PROPOSALS

LD241804 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 24 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev has sent messages to R. Alfonsin, president of Argentina, A. Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, M. de la Madrid, president of Mexico, A.H. Mwinyi, president of Tanzania, and O. Palme, prime minister of Sweden, in which he informed them of the new Soviet initiatives in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The messages lay out the essence of the concrete stage-by-stage programme of complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, advanced by the Soviet Union, given an agreement on banning the development, testing and deployment of space strike arms.

The messages lay emphasis on the question of terminating nuclear weapons tests. Mikhail Gorbachev laid down the motives behind the Soviet Union's action to extend its unilateral moratorium on any nuclear blasts to March 31, 1986. The messages also point out that the U.S.S.R.'s unilateral moratorium cannot, certainly, be extended ad infinitum. It is vital that all opportunities be tapped to get the imposition of a bilateral Soviet-U.S. moratorium and building on that to move forward -- towards complete and universal prohibition of nuclear tests.

The messages by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee were handed by officials who specially flew to those countries. The leaders of the six countries expressed gratitude for the messages and noted the immense importance of the Soviet Union's new initiative laid out in M. Gorbachev's statement of January 15.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE OUTLINES ARMS INITIATIVES

PM241626 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 86 First Edition p4

[Editorial article: "Program of Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is proposing that the implementation of a program to rid mankind of the fear of a nuclear catastrophe begin as of this year, 1986, which has been declared International Peace Year by the United Nations. This specific program, elaborated in detail and calculated for an historically brief period of 15 years -- that is, until the coming of the year 2000 -- is contained in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published 15 January.

Unlike the wishes expressed by Western states' official figures from time to time -- wishes which are fine-sounding, but often intended to delude public opinion -- the Soviet program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world is specific in terms of both procedure and deadlines for implementation. It is in this respect that it is fundamentally new and significant. It incorporates three organically linked stages stemming one from another and, in a number of their elements, overlapping [vzaimopronikayushchiy].

It is proposed that the first stage would witness the start of a Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms reduction, which would set an example for other states possessing such weapons. Within a period of 5-8 years both states would have to halve their nuclear weapons which can reach each other's territory, after which no more than 6,000 charges would be retained on the corresponding delivery vehicles remaining on each side.

An exceptionally important factor is cited as a special proviso here: The appearance of space strike weapons would cancel out the hope of ridding mankind of nuclear weapons. A radical reduction in such weapons is possible only if the Soviet Union and the United States renounce the development [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike arms.

As for the medium-range Soviet and U.S. missiles -- both ballistic and cruise -- sited in the European zone, their complete elimination is envisaged at the very first stage. This would be a major step along the path of ridding the European Continent of nuclear weapons.

At the same time the United States must assume a commitment not to supply its missiles -- strategic or medium-range -- to other countries, while Britain and France must assume a commitment not to build up their own nuclear arms.

Incidentally, some people in the West have seen a resemblance to the "zero option" advanced by the United States in the Soviet proposal on medium-range missiles. In reality they have nothing in common. The intention of the U.S. "zero option" was that the Soviet Union should destroy its medium-range missiles not only in the European zone, but also in the east of the country without, however, ruling out the possibility of the United States transferring such missiles to its allies or of Britain and France building up their own nuclear arms.

It is also essential that the Soviet Union and the United States agree from the very start of ending any nuclear tests and appeal to other states to join this moratorium as soon as possible. Being important in itself, this problem merits separate examination. Let us make note here of the fact that the Soviet Union took a bold step in introducing a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions as of 6 August and has now, again demonstrating goodwill, extended it until 31 March.

Beginning no later than 1990 and continuing for 5-7 years, the second stage, according to the Soviet program, would be characterized by the inclusion of the other nuclear powers in the nuclear disarmament process. For them it would begin with the adoption of a commitment to freeze their nuclear arms and not have them on other countries' territory.

Meanwhile the Soviet Union and the United States, continuing the reductions agreed on at the first stage and implementing further measures to eliminate medium-range nuclear arms, would freeze their tactical nuclear means. And when the Soviet Union and the United States have halved their nuclear arms which can reach other's territory, the tactical nuclear weapons of all the nuclear powers would be eliminated.

The reduction of other countries' nuclear arsenals would thus begin only at the second stage and with the destruction for the time being of only tactical weapons. Posing the question in this way takes account of the positions of Britain, France, and China, whose leaders have stated that their countries would be prepared to join the nuclear disarmament process when the Soviet Union and the United States have substantially reduced their nuclear potentials.

At this point it is appropriate to draw attention to the fact that the Soviet program has been drawn up with due consideration for the fact that the currently prevailing balance of forces in the world is to be maintained at all stages of its implementation, but at an increasingly lower level. No threat to anyone's security will be created at any moment of its implementation.

At the second stage, the USSR-U.S. accord on banning space strike weapons must become multilateral with the obligatory participation of the leading industrial powers. At the same stage, all the nuclear powers would end nuclear weapons tests.

One more point will require implementation of the second stage: the institution of a ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of non-nuclear weapons based on new physical principles. They include in particular beam, radio wave, infrasonic, and genetic weapons which, in terms of their destructive potential, could be no less dangerous than already existing mass destruction weapons.

Finally, at the third stage, which is to begin no later than in 1995 and conclude by the end of 1999, it is envisaged that all remaining nuclear weapons will be eliminated and a universal accord ensuring that they never reemerge will be elaborated.

Of course, the measures contained in the Soviet program will require the elaboration of special procedures for the destruction of nuclear munitions and for the dismantling, conversion, or destruction of delivery vehicles. The extent and location of this destruction must be coordinated at all stages and monitoring of the fulfillment of this process will be effected both by national technical means and with the help of international procedures including, if necessary, on-site inspection. The Soviet Union declares that it is prepared to agree on any other additional monitoring measures; this nullifies the last arguments by the opponents of disarmament who claim that, without proper monitoring, there is apparently no guarantee that the relevant agreements will be observed.

In a basic outline, this is the Soviet program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons given the prohibition of space strike weapons. It accords with the objectives and subject of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, which were confirmed as a result of the summit meeting. It is aimed at ensuring that, instead of the creation [sozdaniye] of new space weapons -- which are extremely dangerous for mankind, but are allegedly meant to render nuclear arms unnecessary -- the destruction of these actual arms is undertaken. The Washington administration, which has repeatedly declared its commitment to the idea of eliminating nuclear weapons, is thus being offered an opportunity to tackle this in practice.

The new peace initiatives outlined in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee have received ardent approval and support from the Soviet people. They have encountered a great deal of positive response abroad, including among statesmen from many Western countries.

As for the United States, which is the primary addressee of the Soviet proposals, a statement by President R. Reagan described by the Western press as "cautious and carefully considered" has been disseminated there. Unfortunately, there has been nothing more than that so far.

Furthermore, attention is attracted to other statements by leading figures in Washington which again raise questions capable only of retarding the practical solution of the problems as proposed by the Soviet Union. They include adherence to the "star wars" plan claims that it is "necessary" for the United States to continue nuclear explosions in order to overcome a supposed "lag" behind the Soviet Union, and references of the same old kind -- now completely unfounded -- to "difficulties" in monitoring the process of nuclear disarmament....

What can be said in this connection? In the absence of political will to resolve the task posed by life, it is, of course, possible to find as many excuses as you like. But the situation which has developed in the world today demands of statesmen that they resolutely cast aside all kinds of tricks and national egoism and, especially, personal ambitions.

Mankind is justified in hoping that it will enter the third millennium of our era free from the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear weapons opens the way to the materialization of this hope.

ZHUKOV URGES POSITIVE U.S. RESPONSE TO MORATORIUM

PM241717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article under the rubric "On the Moratorium Question": "It Is Still Not Too Late, But Time Is Short!"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for 3 months has aroused the broadest response throughout the world. It has been received everywhere as a bold new move dictated by a firm resolve to end the nuclear arms race and subsequently, achieve the complete elimination of nuclear armaments.

People are now recalling the situation last summer in which the Soviet Union made its original decision to impose a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions -- this was when the 40th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was being marked throughout the world.

On the sorrowful day of remembrance for the victims of the bombings, thousands of people gathered in Hiroshima by the cenotaph bearing the inscription "Rest in peace, this will not happen again!" In 1985 three books containing the names of people killed by the aftereffects of nuclear radiation in the last 40 years were placed in the cenotaph. In a speech at that ceremony Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone called the use of the atomic bomb to annihilate civilians in Hiroshima and Nagasaki a monstrous and barbaric act.

But on the newspaper editorial offices' desks that morning there were telegrams from press agencies in Washington which read:

"According to USA TODAY, White House spokesman Djerejian has stated that 'There is nothing special about this anniversary.'" "President R. Reagan, commenting on the U.S. Administration's decision in August 1945 to drop the atomic bomb, has said: 'I believe it simply ridiculous to say now that it was not necessary to take that decision....'"

These reports shocked public opinion then. Not without reason people expressed the fear that if U.S. leaders consider the use of nuclear weapons for the mass destruction of civilians a normal military operation, what is to be expected from them in the future?

It was only the news that another major nuclear power, the Soviet Union, had imposed a unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests from 6 August 1985 and had urged the United States to join it that aroused the hope everywhere that Washington will finally give thought to the inscription on the Hiroshima cenotaph "This will not happen again!" and that it will then come true.

This hope was strengthened 3 and 1/2 months later when, as a result of the memorable meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Geneva, the Soviet-U.S. joint statement was adopted which said concisely and clearly: "Having discussed the key questions of security, the sides, aware of the special responsibility of the Soviet Union and the United States for the matter of preserving peace, state that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there can be no winner in it."

But underground explosions continued in the Nevada desert -- that is where the latest types of nuclear weapons were being tested.

As is well known, from the beginning of the nuclear era through the beginning of 1985 the United States, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's figures, has carried out 772 nuclear tests (as against 556 by the Soviet Union).

In the period that our unilateral moratorium has been in force the number of U.S. tests has increased still further.

It is only natural that Americans are asking the White House boss with increasing frequency and persistence the legitimate question: But surely, if you recognize that nuclear war must not be waged and that it must never be unleashed, why are you doing all this? Why do you so stubbornly refuse to join the Soviet moratorium and begin nuclear test ban talks?

The Americans have not received a sensible answer to these questions. Whereas until recently the White House said that the difficulty was that there were no reliable test monitoring facilities, now, since the Soviet Union proposed a solution to the monitoring question which satisfied even the most critical U.S. skeptics, even that farfetched pretext has gone.

The 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said clearly and concisely: "If the United States ends all nuclear explosions on a mutual basis, the necessary monitoring of the observance of the moratorium will be fully ensured by national technical means as well as by international procedures -- when necessary with on-site inspection. We invite the United States to negotiate on this."

As the British conservative newspaper THE TIMES stated on 17 January, the news of the Soviet Union's 3-month extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions "puts Washington and London in an uncomfortable position." Recalling that Washington and London intend to continue "upgrading" their nuclear warheads and for that reason refuse to end their weapons tests, THE TIMES wrote bitterly: "The USSR's readiness to guarantee on-site inspection has removed what from the Western viewpoint is the most important objection to an accord on the ending of nuclear tests and has put the United States and Britain in an extremely complex position from the moral standpoint."

Indeed, what morality can there be here when U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, immediately after the announcement of the Soviet program to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century and to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions, stated at a press conference that the Pentagon still intends to "continue tests on a planned basis." That made it clear to everyone that the earlier, much-publicized, hypocritical misgivings about the "insufficient verification guarantee" were utterly false.

In this context, I recall a recent, utterly frank statement by a White House spokesman that the question of monitoring tests "is separate (?) from the question of the moratorium on nuclear explosions" and that the main point is that the "tests conducted by the United States are necessary for confidence in maintaining the effectiveness of our (that is, the American -- Y.Z.) potential," since "nuclear armaments will be a key (!) element of that potential for the foreseeable future."

Even so, that White House spokesman was not telling the whole truth. He omitted the main thing: THE PENTAGON NEEDS THESE TESTS NOT ONLY TO CHECK THE QUALITY OF THE NEW NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS, BUT ABOVE ALL FOR THE CREATION OF SPACE WEAPONS USING NUCLEAR ENERGY. [uppercase passage printed in boldface]. This omission is understandable: After all, quite recently the U.S. President was saying that the space weapons conceived by U.S. specialists will be non-nuclear and they will only be used for defensive purposes -- to destroy other people's nuclear missiles.

These soothing reassurances crumbled to dust on 28 December when the seventh underground nuclear test since the announcement of the Soviet moratorium was held 1,800 feet below the Nevada desert. As the U.S. information media have reported, this was a routine test of a space strike system -- an x-ray laser set off by an H-bomb explosion or, in the U.S. specialists' jargon, a "nuclear trigger."

The Pentagon is demanding that its development [razrabotka] be accelerated.

Those are the real reasons why the United States is trying to avoid the ending of nuclear and space arms tests. And no matter how much the U.S. and NATO psychological warfare services try to justify this truly criminal activity by citing the mythical "Soviet threat," they are not succeeding.

People are not blind. Despite this smokescreen they see the essence of the matter increasingly clearly: Namely, that it is only thanks to the restraint and patience of the Soviet Union, which did not yield to any provocations and which extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for a further 3 months, that another realistic chance appeared to halt the disastrous arms race process, which could get out of control at any moment.

The U.S. Administration has been given extra time to weigh the Soviet proposals on the cessation of nuclear explosions and respond to them positively and that is precisely the response expected from Washington throughout the world.

But the time for making decisions does not wait. It must be clear to every sensible person that the Soviet Union will not sit idly by forever, watching while new types of nuclear armaments are targeted on it. It is all the more important that all peace-loving forces urgently commemorate the arrival of Peace Year, proclaimed by the United Nations, with a resolute intensification of the mass struggle for the rapid ending of underground nuclear weapons tests.

U.S., SOVIET STANCES ON TEST MORATORIUM VARY

LD232311 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Commentary by Georgiy Zubkov, from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Even in our everyday life when setting out on something, we contemplate how to begin, we search for the right starting point. And when it is a question of a global matter such as the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, is it possible to find that very Archimedes' lever which, in the words of Maxim Gorkiy, is capable of turning the whole world to face the sun at once? One such faultless, practical step could be the renunciation of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union has prolonged its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for another 3 months to the end of March.

For understandable reasons it was far from easy to make this decision. So why did our country do this? Because, as the statement by the Soviet leader puts it, the stakes are too high and the measure of responsibility too great, for us not to try out all the opportunities to influence the position of others by force of example. If the example is supported by Washington, the moratorium will be extended even further. It must become a multilateral act. The Soviet Union is agreeable to any effective methods of verification -- national, international, and even on-site inspection.

But, what about Washington? It seems the White House would prefer not to know that the moratorium has been extended by Moscow, would prefer to shrug off this example. How can one object to such a sensible proposal? In the statements of highly placed officials the thought has even been expressed that the Soviet Union has extended its moratorium because, supposedly, they don't carry out nuclear tests in the first 3 months of the year. So what about the second half of the year? You remember, the Soviet Union introduced its moratorium last summer.

In any case, all these years the United States has been trying to overtake the Soviet Union. At the beginning of 1985 we had carried out 556 nuclear explosions, while in the United States there had been 772; then there were another 7 explosions after our country introduced its unilateral moratorium. Just before the New Year, a nuclear device capable of turning a laser ray into a space weapon was tested in Nevada. No, it is not a question of seasons here, of the time of the year, but of the high responsibility to which the Soviet Union is calling the United States. Our restraint, our persistence, our example -- all this is a call to action.

SIMILARITY OF INITIATIVE TO 'ZERO OPTION' DENIED

LD241413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Gennadiy Shishkin commentary]

[Text] Europe deservedly enjoys the glory of the old center of world civilization and progress in all areas of human activity, a continent where the first industrial revolution took place and where the majority of outstanding discoveries were made, where a socialist revolution was carried out for the first time. Europe accounts for approximately 47 percent of the entire world national income and about 50 percent of world industrial output. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that in the history of the European Continent there has been an endless number of small and big wars, including two world wars.

It is true that Europe has been at peace for over 40 years now, but it is an armed peace. There are enormous stocks of nuclear and conventional weapons concentrated on the territory of European countries and still the explosive concentration of the latest means of human destruction is growing. New giant programs of weapons and very dangerous strategic concepts are being developed and implemented, although Europe is simply too small and too fragile for a policy of force.

But for Washington it is someone else's home, a battlefield on the maps of the strategists. In putting forward a concrete plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons, our country proceeds from the assumption that Europe is our common home, that ensuring security in it is the common vital cause of all Europeans. The Soviet Union has long been insistently striving for the full liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons. A new, very big and, of course, bold step has not been made in that direction.

The program put forward in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for a total and all-embracing elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 envisages in the first stage -- that is, over a period of 5 to 8 years -- the elimination of all medium-range ballistic and cruise missiles belonging to the Soviet Union and the United States in the European zone. This will be possible, of course, if the United States undertakes the obligation not to supply its medium-range strategic missiles to other countries and if Britain and France do not increase their corresponding nuclear weapons.

As we see, the Soviet Union has taken a substantial step toward meeting the Western powers, which for a long time had been sabotaging a solution to the task of eliminating medium-range missiles under the pretext that the Soviet Union was allegedly aspiring to put its SS-20 missiles outside the framework of the reduction. Now even THE NEW YORK TIMES states that the proposal to destroy U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe at the first stage is "most interesting." At the same time, THE NEW YORK TIMES obviously fed by the Washington administration, is striving to create the impression that this would supposedly be a change in the former Soviet position. The paper asserts that the impression is being created that the Gorbachev proposal is approaching the zero option proposed by Reagan.

This is, of course, an attempt at overt falsification, an attempt to impose on the Soviet Union the Reagan zero option, which is totally unacceptable to it. After all, zero, as Reagan would have it, on the one hand envisaged that the Soviet Union should destroy its medium-range missiles not only in the European zone, but also in the east of the country; on the other hand, it excluded neither a U.S. turnover of such missiles to its allies nor an increase in their corresponding nuclear weapons by Britain or France.

In trying to cast a shadow on the concrete and precise Soviet proposals and to discredit them, the opponets of nuclear disarmament in Europe are asserting that, supposedly, the elimination of Soviet missiles in the European zone does nothing, since SS-20 missiles can be transferred to Europe from Asia. But it is clear to any unprejudiced person that the Soviet missiles are situation in the east because the United States has nuclear weapons capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union in that region and not at all for moving them here and there.

All these inventions and excuses -- you could dream up as many as you like -- serve only one aim: to deflect negotiations from solving the question of the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe. Under the guise of a so-called global approach on medium missiles, the United States would like to simply not allow accord. The Soviet program solves the question of medium-range missiles, including the east, while in 15 years there would be no missiles at all if this program were to be fulfilled.

As yet another confirmation of the seriousness and sincerity of its intentions and its readiness to move as quickly as possible to practical deeds on strengthening peace and ridding Europe and all mankind of the threat of nuclear war, the Soviet Union has made the decision to extend the moratorium which is announced on all nuclear explosions for another 3 months and has called on the United States, and then the other nuclear powers, to join it. After all, the extension of the moratorium is not a simple decision for the Soviet Union. It cannot display unilateral restraint in relation to nuclear tests indefinitely. But the stakes are too high, the responsibility for the fate of the world is too high not to try all possibilities of exerting the force of example on the positions of others.

The United States is being given extra time to analyze the whole complex of the Soviet proposals. The peoples expect and demand a serious approach from Washington. The U.S. side's pursuit of the chimera of military superiority is a fruitless and dangerous policy. The Soviet Union proposes entering the path of rational and responsible decisions.

BOGACHEV DECRIES U.S. OBSTACLES TO CW ACCORD

LD241823 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 24 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev

The Soviet Union has advanced new far-going proposals that envisage a total elimination of toxic agents, a barbaric type of weapons of mass annihilation.

Displaying new bold approaches to the solution of the problem of chemical weapons, discarding the outdated "logic" of the arms race, the Soviet side expressed its support not only for the earliest destruction of all stockpiles of toxic agents, but also for the elimination of the industrial base for their production.

At the talks on concluding an effective convention that would ban chemical weapons, conducted for many years, the American side hindered a possible accord by advancing most improbable proposals with regard to verification.

The head of the American delegation to Geneva once said that control over compliance with an agreement on chemical weapons is absolutely necessary, but impossible, thus virtually ruling out the possibility of the U.S. joining any accord.

Later on, the United States advanced a "new concept" of control over compliance. On April 18, 1984, U.S. Vice-President George Bush proposed in Geneva that inspection be applied only to government-owned or controlled chemical factories. What is "new" about the proposal is that inspection be carried out at all chemical enterprises in the Soviet Union, which are state-owned, and only at an insignificant part of the U.S. facilities, an overwhelming majority of which are privately owned. Of course, this "system of control" would enable the United States to violate possible accords with ease.

The latest Soviet programme of banning chemical weapons and destroying the existing stockpiles of such weapons provides, in particular, for the declaration of the location of enterprises producing toxic agents, and for the cessation of their production, for starting developing procedures for destroying the relevant industrial base and proceeding, soon after the conventionenters into force, to eliminating the stockpiles of chemical weapons. All these measures would be carried out under strict control including international on-site inspections.

In response to the latest Soviet initiatives, the Pentagon announced that it spent 890,000 dollars on "studies" that would help push through Congress allocations for the development of new American nerve gases. Specially-selected "experts", with the help of this money, came to the conclusion that had been expected from them. They announced that revulsion throughout the world against the possible use of weapons that sincelong been viewed as immoral and repulsive would be of no particular significance. Reports appeared in the press to the fact that owners of U.S. chemical factories will not agree to inspection of their property, and that this is the chief obstacle in the way of banning chemical weapons.

Washington's reaction cannot but alarm the world public who demand that the U.S. leadership confirm by concrete deeds its pledge, endorsed in the joint Soviet-American statement after the summit meeting in Geneva, to accelerate efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on a general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of the existing stockpiles of such weapons.

Highly assessing the latest Soviet proposals on banning chemical weapons, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH draws the following conclusion: The chances for success of the talks have never been so good during the past decades.

One can hardly disagree with the conclusion. It is now up to Washington to reciprocate.

SHEVARDNADZE DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT IN INTERVIEW

For the 'full text' of an interview given by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to the Mongolian news agency MONTAME on the new Soviet arms initiatives proposed in a statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, see the item subheaded "Shevardnadze Interview" on page C 7 in the Northeast Asia section of today's Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SITTING HELD IN MOSCOW

PM270948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Sitting of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 118th sitting of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 21-23 January.

Taking part in it were the following representatives to the Executive Committee and Deputy heads of government: Bulgaria -- A. Lukanov; Hungary -- J. Marjai; SRV -- Tran Quynh; GDR -- H. Weiz; Cuba -- A. Esquivel; Mongolia -- M. Peljee; Poland -- W. Gwiazda; Romania -- I. Totu; USSR -- A. Antonov; and CSSR -- R. Rohlicek; and also CEMA Secretary V. Sychev.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY government, M. Pejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and SFRY Permanent Representative to CEMA, took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

The sitting was chaired by I. Totu, representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Executive Committee.

The CEMA Executive Committee expressed support for the new major foreign policy initiative of the Soviet Union, contained in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- the program for total liquidation of nuclear weapons throughout the world under a ban on strike space weapons, for prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons, and for fundamental improvement of the international situation. The implementation of this program will make it possible to channel enormous material resources to the benefit of the peoples.

The Executive Committee defined priority measures for the practical implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, adopted at the 41st (extraordinary) meeting of the CEMA session.

The countries' representatives to the executive committee noted that the necessary conditions for the successful implementation of the comprehensive program will be created in the CEMA countries. The preparation of programs for cooperation on problems, including proposals for the assimilation into production of the results of scientific and technical developments, is underway.

The Executive Committee stressed the need to be highly exacting as regards the regular updating of products and their technical standards and quality in the process of preparing specialization and production sharing agreements.

The Executive Committee reviewed the progress of the implementation of general agreements on the creation of a uniform standardized base for electronic engineering products, microprocessor equipment, and industrial robotics. It was noted that certain successes have been scored in the course of the implementation of these agreements. The elaboration of advanced industrial robot designs has began with joint efforts by interested countries, and specialization and production sharing in this sphere are being organized.

Attention was simultaneously drawn to the need for efficient organization of developments under these agreements with a view to the speediest assimilation of new products and technologies in production, and targets were set for the deepening of work in the aforementioned spheres on the basis of tasks set by the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress.

The Executive Committee reviewed the state of affairs regarding cooperation in the chemical industry during the past 5-year period. It was noted that the pooling of the countries' efforts made it possible to satisfy more reliably their needs for mineral fertilizers, synthetic dyes, pharmaceutical products, industrial rubber articles, and others. Priority is attached to the task to further expand the production of new polymer materials, including those for the microelectronic industry, chemical additives for the improvement of technological processes in the textile, light, and other industries, and advanced chemical plant protection agents, and on this basis to implement measures to improve the quality and expand reciprocal deliveries of chemical products. It is envisaged to implement comprehensive measures for the saving and rational utilization of material resources and the introduction of resource-saving technological processes.

The Executive Committee approved a plan for its work in 1986-1987, a plan of measures for the implementation of CEMA's contacts with international economic, scientific, and technical organizations in 1986, and the CEMA budget for the current year.

Other questions of CEMA countries' cooperation were discussed at the sitting.

The participants in the sitting honored the memory of G. Weiss, who represented the GDR on the CEMA Executive Committee for many years and made a great contribution to the development of CEMA countries' multilateral cooperation.

The sitting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

Official Outlines Decisions

LD260034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] As you know, Comrades, the other day a routine meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow. (Sergey Aleksandrovich Ugarov), advisor to the CEMA Secretariat, tells of some of its decisions:

Currently, as is well known, the main place in the life of the fraternal countries is allocated to issues connected with intensifying the national economy, raising the technical level and quality of output. Precisely these issues were at the center of attention of the 118th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

To speak in more concrete terms, it was a matter of the practical realization of the Integrated Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Up to the Year 2000, which was, as you know, adopted in December last year. The participants in the meeting devoted their main attention to cooperation in the field of creating radio electronic equipment, industrial robots, and microprocessors, and also to the results of joint work in the chemical industry.

I would like to note that our cooperation has achieved outstanding successes in these fields. If we speak, for example, about computing equipment, about 80 percent of the needs of the CEMA countries for its goods are already satisfied by mutual supplies. But now the task consists in speeding up the introduction of the results of joint developments into production. And in order to solve new tasks set by the integrated program in these fields, it is necessary to raise the efficiency of cooperation. For this it is essential to deepen the socialist division of labor, both in scientific research and design work, and in production; and to make wider use of direct interaction of cooperating organizations and enterprises.

Similar tasks face us in the field of the development of the chemical industry. Here cooperation has enabled the needs of the community for mineral fertilizers, synthetic dye-stuffs, industrial rubber goods, pharmaceutical, and other products, to be satisfied to a significant extent. And now task no. 1 in this field is the expansion of the production of new materials and preparations which are necessary for the speedy development of other branches of the economy, primarily electronics, and also integrated automation and biotechnology. From this point of view a number of other issues connected with cooperation were examined at the meeting. I would like to stress once more that now economic activity in all of the countries of CEMA, and of course, all of the organs of CEMA, are directed at the implementation of the integrated program.

Actually, this implementation has already begun. The tasks of the program are included in the annual and 5-year national economic plans of the countries, and development of programs for cooperation in all of its 93 problems is under way. As is the preparation of relevant agreements on cooperation. Just in the first 6 months, more than 150 such agreements are to be signed anew and extended. Our countries regard the implementation of the integrated program for scientific and technical progress not only as an economic task, but also as a most important political task at the contemporary stage.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-LIBYAN TENSIONS

Washington Spying on Libya

LD232120 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Washington is continuing, as before, to spy on Libya, using satellites in addition to other means. This reportage was shown in a program by the ABC television company. Spy satellites pass over Libyan territory several times a day. Photographic surveying of Libya's most important military and economic installations is being carried out. The data received is transmitted to the U.S. 6th Fleet, whose ships are cruising close to the Libyan coast, ready to let fly their firepower at that country at any moment. [video shows models of satellites in orbit; map of Libyan coast; satellite photo of same, with plan of airfield; aerial view of carrier at sea; closer shots of interceptors taxiing on carrier's flight deck, and taking off; three smaller warships under way]

THE WASHINGTON TIMES reports that the main group of vessels, two naval carrier strike groups led by the carrier Coral Sea and Saratoga, have moved into the central area of the Mediterranean, closer to the Libyan coast. An armada of 26 U.S. warships is now concentrated here.

While sabre-rattling off the coast of Libya, Washington is stepping up its anti-Libyan campaign. The Heritage Foundation is an organization well known for its close ties with the U.S. Administration. Feulner, the leader of this organization, has demanded that the United States should plainly declare its intention of achieving the physical removal of Mu' ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

U.S. 'Increasing Tension'

LD252026 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Reagan administration is increasing military tension near Libyan shores. The Pentagon has given a notification to the leaders of Tripoli airport that U.S. aviation is starting to conduct flights near the Libyan coast, in an area served by Libyan air controllers. [video shows brief shot of an aircraft carrier at sea, followed by shot of aircraft taking off from aircraft carrier: brief view of two jets in sky; another shot of an aircraft taking off from an aircraft carrier]

Shultz Views Response

LD260818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] New York, 26 Jan (TASS) -- The United States reserves the right to undertake military operations against countries which they accuse of "supporting international terrorism." Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, has let this be clearly understood in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES. He plainly said that to this end the United States is developing the required "range of means." "I feel increasingly prepared to utilize these means, when we find a suitable moment," the secretary of state declared openly. From Shultz' utterances it has become clear that the most likely target of such action may be Libya, whose independent anti-imperialist policy infuriates Washington.

The secretary of state said that the United States is endeavoring to achieve the "gradual isolation of Libya," and "compel" it to "change" its policy. If this is not done, Shultz threatened, Libya will be "increasingly isolated." THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that the secretary of state "refused to discuss the final task" facing the U.S. 6th Fleet, which, as is known, is now conducting provocative maneuvers off the coast of Libya.

'Gunboat Diplomacy Criticized

LD242209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Reports continue to come in from the Mediterranean region about the provocative activity of U.S. naval forces off the Libyan coast. Here is a latest news commentary. At the microphone is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver.

America's gunboat diplomacy in the Mediterranean is dangerous in many respects. It is directed in no way against Libya alone, but against all the Arab countries in principle. That is precisely how Washington's policy is being appraised at the conference of foreign ministers of 40 Islamic states, which was held the other day, where it was noted that the United States, by its threats against Libya, is trying to intimidate all the states in the region and to strengthen its own positions in the Near East and also the positions of Israel, its main strategic ally.

It is no surprise that such actions are giving rise to the appropriate reaction. The Arab economic council has just adopted a decision on effective measures to counter the policy of American imperialism.

However, in this instance it is not just the interests of the Arab countries which are affected. Saber-rattling off the Libyan coast creates a grave danger to peace throughout the region, where the situation is tense enough already and where for various reasons, particularly as a result of Israeli aggression, enough combustible fuel has accumulated to flare up at the slightest throughtless act.

Moreover, it is a matter of problems which go beyond the framework of the Near East region. Just look how the U.S. treats even its own allies. It not only failed to consult them before embarking on its very risky actions against Libya. The territories of a number of NATO countries where U.S. military bases are situated are being used directly for these actions, and frequently without the knowledge of the appropriate governments. Now, after the fact, so to speak, having detailed emissary Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead to Western Europe, Washington is demanding that these governments approve and actively support its aggressive course which is now being called "new globalism."

Well, in our times, you know, such imperious claims are both absurd and dangerous. And I would like to end by quoting from two newspapers in this regard, one Japanese and the other French. The former notes significantly that even America's policy of strength has its limits, whereas the latter goes even further: Libya is not Grenada.

U.S. Maneuvers Scored

LD242210 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Commentary by observer Yuriy Reshetnikov]

[Text] In an apparent show of military strength the United States has launched on Friday a series of week-long maneuvers off the coast of Libya. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov has prepared this commentary on the issue.

For the next 7 days U.S. Navy jets from two 6th Fleet aircraft carriers will be taking part in Mediterranean flight operations as close as 12 miles off the Libyan territory. The show of strength coincides with the blatant campaign of accusations launched by the United States against Libya in connection with last month's terrorist attacks on airports in Vienna and Rome. Although Libya has formally condemned those terrorist raids and disclaimed its involvement in them, Washington apparently remains unimpressed and is looking for a chance to settle its feud with the independently-minded North African country by force.

In describing the purpose of the U.S. naval maneuvers, an administration official virtually admitted they were meant to intimidate Libya and to browbeat it into submission. Indeed, since 1st December the United States has amassed in the Mediterranean an awesome naval force totalling over 30 vessels, among them the Coral Sea and Saratoga carriers, currently engaged in the war games. The two vessels carry a total of nearly 200 high performance aircraft prepared to rain torrents of death and destruction on Libyan soil. In August of 1981, during a similar provocative exercise, U.S. fighters attacked and shot down two Libyan patrol planes over the Gulf of Sidra on the edge of that country's territorial waters. And earlier this month there was a confrontation between Libyan and American jets off the Libyan coast over the flight of an American spy plane. This open campaign of intimidation against Libya has been matched by covert action. The Central Intelligence Agency has been reportedly hatching plans to undermine the country's government and even assassinate its leaders and now, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Reagan administration for the third time within 5 years of the presidency, has seriously considered undertaking military action against Libya.

The saber-rattling in the Mediterranean is a matter of grave concern to the Soviet Union because this region is rather close to the Soviet border. Therefore, this country is vitally interested in preserving peace and stability there, and it's our firm belief that in this area, like everywhere else in the world, all problems fraught with potential conflict should be settled through peaceful political means. The fact that Washington has so far stopped short of actually attacking Libya may serve as an indication that the United States policy makers realize that Libya is not a puny Grenada, and that an attack on it won't be a trifling business. And this is perhaps the one case where the policy of brawn rather than brain is not likely to succeed.

'Escalation' of Threats Viewed

LD252112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov in telephonic contact with station New York correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev on the U.S. "Campaign of Blackmail and Military Threats Against Libya"]

[Text] The United States is not ceasing to whip up the campaign of blackmail and military threats against Libya.

We are on the phone with our New York correspondent, Vladimir Gerasichev. Vladimir, can you hear me?

[Gerasichev] I hear you well.

[Kasparov] How are events shaping up now?

[Gerasichev] The advocates of the tough line here literally have swallowed the bait of the military option [word indistinct]. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said on television that the United States must make Libya pay not only the economic price. There are continual reports now of the continuing concentration of U.S. naval forces off the Libyan coast. The combat alert continues aboard the aircraft carrier America and the battlefield Iowa which are prepared to set out from here for the Mediterranean at any moment to join the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga already there. There has just been a report that widescale naval maneuvers have been unleashed off the Libyan coast using fighter-bombers.

[Kasparov] Judging from foreign press reports, this U.S. policy is not getting the reaction abroad that Washington desires. Evidence of this is the results of Assistant Secretary of State Whitehead's trip to Western Europe. What is written about this in the United States?

[Gerasichev] It is understandable that this policy does not suit the West Europeans. The anti-Libyan campaign long ago exceeded all bounds of decency; However, it is being tirelessly whipped up here by right-wing Zionist circles with the support of certain high-ranking [word indistinct] of the White House. CIA Director Casey made an instigatory speech [words indistinct] in Washington. Although Casey and Secretary of State Shultz claim that the CIA plan is directed at combatting terrorism, analysis of the military preparations and escalation of constant threats against Libya makes one think that these claims, like the hullabaloo in the press around the question of terrorism, pursues one aim: specifically, to create a propaganda cover for state terrorism which the United States is carrying out against sovereign Arab states.

U.S. USES TERRORISM AS PRETEXT FOR NEW GLOBALISM

LD232220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] White House Deputy Press Secretary Speaks, at a regular press conference, acquainted journalists with the content of President Reagan's speech to the leaders of the Republican group in Congress. Speakes said, among other things, that the President spoke of the need to keep in force obligations in respect of aid for freedom-fighters -- as official Washington calls counterrevolutionaries -- isolation of radicals such as Al-Qadhdhafi, and sufficient military aid for friends in vitally important parts of the world. Here is a news commentary from Viktor Levin.

Recently Washington has been virtually gushing forth speeches like this. The doctrine of new globalism which envisages U.S. interference in the internal affairs of developing states was propounded by Pentagon chief Weinberger and given a theoretical basis by Secretary of State Shultz; and one of the ideologists of the extreme right, Buchanan, spoke in its favor from the pages of the US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. There was a conference at the Fort McNair military base on the problems of local war where the subject was the usual thing:

U.S. interference in other people's affairs and their right to do so. In the Pentagon they speak of the right to dictate their will virtually to the entire world.

Assertions about the need to fight state terrorism are used as a theoretical basis for the doctrine of new globalism. Accusations of such terrorism serve as grounds for the continuing anti-Libyan campaign, to which the United States -- as is witnessed by Assistant Secretary of State Whitehead's trip to Western Europe has not lost hope of roping in its partners and allies. There is no evidence of Libya's carrying out a policy of state terrorism and, the facts have been juggled so clumsily that even the United States NATO partners refuse to believe them. As for the United States itself -- as for their state terrorism -- here there is no end to the facts, and everyone of them sounds like an ominous threat directed toward the globalists.

In 5 years the Nicaraguan Contras have killed 8,000 and wounded 4,000 people, 7,000 children were left orphaned. Who is to blame for this? The United States which generously pays the Contras and supplies their arms.

In El Salvador tens of thousands of opponents of the pro-U.S. regime have died at the hands of the death squad murderers. Who nurtured the bandits? Again the United States.

Schools burn in Afghanistan: the dushmans kill children who long to learn to read and write. Explosions rumble in mosques where the mullahs call for peaceful labor. Who carries the responsibility for the fact the undeclared war against the Afghan people goes on? Above all the United States which has allocated in one year $250 million -- that's just official -- to support the dushman scum and this immediately grew covertly to $400 million.

That is the aid for freedom-fighters about which the President speaks. That is the attempt to isolate radicals -- I again use the President's word as quoted by his aide. That is the military aid to friends in vitally important parts of the world. All this taken together is called in Washington terms new globalism, but it ought to be called interference in other people's affairs for imperial ends, the doctrine of aggression and brigandage.

REAGAN PLANS TO INCREASE MILITARY SPENDING

LD250714 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 25 TASS -- President Reagan, addressing budget interest groups in the White House on Friday, stated that a military spending growth would be ensured in the draft federal budget for the 1987 financial year which the administration would submit to Congress in the coming days. Despite the fact that in the current 1986 financial year the U.S. military budget has been brought up to an unprecedented sum of 302,500 million dollars, the White House intends to increase it in 1987 by another three per cent at the least, not counting the "allowance" for inflation.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ARMS RACE SCRUTINIZED

LD251741 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The international public, coming out in support of the peace initiatives contained in the statement of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, pay special attention to the fact that the Soviet Union suggests that every measure to limit and reduce arms and every step along the lines of getting rid of nuclear weapons should not only bring greater security to the peoples but should also make it possible to allocate more funds for an improvement of people's life. This applies not only to peoples that seek to get out of the state of backwardness and to attain the level of highly-developed countries. Facts indicate that the social consequences of the arms race have a ruinous effect on the life of the peoples of Western countries, too, including the population of the wealthiest of them all -- the United States.

In the U.S. press, there more and more often appear surveys which prove that the U.S. economy overheated by excessively high military spending and burdened with huge debts operates with extreme strain. The militarist policy has quite a negative effect on the U.S. economy and on the living standard in the country. Among other causes of a stable [as received] mass unemployment in the country, the recently issued materials of Cornell University mention exorbitant military spending as a result of which opportunities for capital investments in other branches of industry diminish. Although, according to official data, unemployment in the country is now about seven per cent of the entire labour force, U.S. trade unions specify that in actual fact this indicator reaches 12.6 per cent.

Now that a struggle is developing in Washington over the Gramm-Rudmann legislation on balancing the federal budget (which, incidentally, runs at over 200,000 million dollars a year), the administration suggests first of all following the lines of further slashing social programmes. It is believed that up to fifty such programmes will be affected. Pensions and medical aid appropriations will be cut down. James Wright, leader of the Democratic Majority in the U.S. House of Representatives, has pointed out that over the five years of the present administration's stay in office, domestic programmes have been curtailed by 34 per cent while appropriations to the Pentagon have almost doubled. The number of starving and homeless people in the country continuously grows. This has just been confirmed by a report issued by the U.S. Conference of Mayors. According to the report, the number of people who have no means of subsistence grew by 28 per cent in U.S. cities last year.

An increasingly large number of ordinary Americans come to realize a direct connection between these deplorable facts and Washington's policy of a runaway arms race. This can be accounted for, for example, by the circumstance that last year 26 U.S. trade unions at their conventions and conferences adopted resolutions demanding a freeze on nuclear weapons. Reports are coming in from America's various states these days that figures of various political orientations and representatives of public organisations insist that the Washington administration avail itself of additional time given to it to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. Ordinary Americans demand that Washington finally take the road leading to practical limitation and reduction of arms. This is what the Soviet Union so persistently calls for.

REAGAN WANTS MORE CUTS IN SOCIAL PROGRAMS

LD261101 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Washington January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent N. Orekhov reports: The United States is facing serious social and economic problems, President Ronald Reagan conceded in a regular radio address to the nation.

He listed an unbridled growth on debts and prices, crime and drug addiction among these problems.

The head of the U.S. Administration hypocritically urged congress "to make 1986 the year of opportunities for America -- ...a year to unite for full employment from Harlem to Hawaii so that every American who seeks work can find work."

But he did not say, however, that many of the grave problems he enumerated as beleaguering American society had become particularly acute precisely over the tenure of his administration. As a result of the Republican government's outsize increases in military spending, for example, the U.S. federal budget deficit has grown to an unprecedented 200 billion dollars, while the slashing of appropriations for social welfare programs has widened the social abyss between the propertied and the poor in America even further and increased misery in the country. The rate of unemployment in black ghettos such as the New York City's Harlem mentioned by the President currently stands at 15 percent, which is twice as high as the national average, and the number of have-nots among the blacks is bigger than five years ago when the Republicans took over.

Despite the President's declared intent to solve the acute problems of the United States as soon as possible, it followed from his statement that he is not going to change his economic policy. Reagan made it clear that he will seek further cuts in federal outlays for education, public health and pension schemes. He especially stressed that he wants further increases in military spending.

REAGAN RECEIVES AFGHAN REBELS, DISCUSSES AID

LD251348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] At the White House President Reagan met a group of representatives of the anti-Afghan dushman units, as well as their American patrons from among the activists of reactionary organizations. According to official statements made by administration representatives, the meeting was about Washington's humane assistance to the dushmans. However, one of the visitors, a representative of the so-called Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan after the meeting told journalist that he had discussed with Reagan questions relating to United States deliveries of effective weapons to the anti-Afghan gangs.

CIA USES SCIENTISTS, EXPERTS TO SPY OVERSEAS

LD242104 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A draft law has been signed in Washington financing the intelligence activities in 1986 and about $2 billion are to be earmarked for the United States Central Intelligence Agency. The greater part of these resources will be spent, according to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD journal, for recruiting Scientists, Journalists, missionary doctors, and university and college teachers for working in the developing countries as CIA agents. Certainly there is nothing essentially new in this decision. The Americans going abroad were even earlier involved in the espionage activities. The difference now lies in the scope of this activity, which is now assuming a global nature.

It is stressed in the report of the special intelligence commission of the American Congress, which has been made public, the Central Intelligence Agency is now using several thousand scientists who, besides providing the management with recommendations and consultations, are regularly collecting, during their foreign trips, information needed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Asian countries have long been aware of such scientific interests of the Central Intelligence Agency. Thus the Indian Government was at different periods of time compelled to deport from the country not less than 40 American citizens who had been travelling around the frontier states under the guise of scientists and researchers and meeting with the leaders of local tribes and of the separatists.

According to the Indian security bodies 26 Assam separatists have been accused of maintaining ties with the Central Intelligence Agency through the mediatiation of American businessmen, missionaries, and scientists staying in this region. A similar situation is also setting in other Asian countries, thus the Bangkok newspaper THAI RAT, referring to the confessions of a former CIA agent, notes that at present the American secret services are engaged in economic, military, and political espionage in more than 140 countries of the world. The newspaper points out that in Thailand the Central Intelligence Agency is using American scientists, specialists in the field of agriculture, and economists for carrying out its secret operation. Such examples can be seen in any developing country whose government is reluctant to follow the imperialist diktat and is embarking on the road of gaining genuine independence.

CANADA'S CLARK WELCOMES GORBACHEV ARMS INITIATIVE

LD241353 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Ottawa January 24 TASS -- "We welcome the broad-ranging proposal issued last week by General Secretary Gorbachev and its re-affirmation of the Soviet Union's commitment to nuclear disarmament," said Joseph Clark, Canada's external relations minister, speaking in the Parliament Thursday.

In a statement containing an official summary of the Canadian Government's attitude to the Soviet-American talks at Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, the minister pointed out that the new Soviet initiative warrants "very serious consideration." In his opinion, "the Geneva summit and the decision to regularize this high-level contact improve the prospects for progress in arms control."

Joseph Clark said that "Canada will actively encourage the conduct of serious and constructive negotiations" on disarmament. He pointed out in particular that the Canadian Government encourages "compliance with existing treaties."

"To deviate from a policy of full compliance," the minister stressed, "is to threaten the credibility and hence the viability of arms control. Canada firmly supports the regime created by the ABM treaty and the existing SALT agreements on limiting strategic forces. Our stance towards SDI research is rooted in the need to conform strictly with the provisions of the ABM treaty. We will continue to urge the parties to these treaties to do nothing to undermine their integrity, but rather work to reinforce their status and authority." He pointed out that the prospects of progress on arms control are clearly linked to an improvement in the general East-West relationship. The external relations minister stressed that "Confidence can be gradually generated through political actions that promote East-West consultation and cooperation." In that connection he stressed the significance of an "enhancement of the political dialogue with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe."

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PRC-USSR TRADE PROTOCOL

PM241725 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Chinese Protocol on Commodity Circulation"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jan -- Trade talks have ended here between Soviet and Chinese government delegations. A protocol was signed on commodity circulation and payments between the USSR and PRC for 1986. In accordance with the protocol the USSR will supply the PRC with machinery, equipment, transport means, ferrous metals, fertilizers, cement, timber, and other goods. The PRC will supply soybeans, corn, meat and meat products, light industry products, and consumer and other goods. The document was signed by G.K. Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister, and Wang Pinqing, PRC vice foreign economic relations and trade minister. There was also an exchange of letters on border trade. Volumes of recripocal commodity deliveries are based on the intergovernmental agreement on commodity exchanged for payments for 1986-1990.

The sides noted that the implementation of the commitments contained in the protocol is creating the conditions for further increasing mutually beneficial commodity circulation between the two countries.

The talks were constructive and were held in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation and mutual understanding. During a conversation between Zheng Tuobin, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and the head of the Soviet delegations, the sides voiced the joint desire for the further expansion of trade between the USSR and PRC.

OFFICIAL IMPLIES CPC WILL NOT ATTEND MOSCOW CONGRESS

HK241030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, Jan 24 (AFP) -- China today implied that its communist party would not send a delegation to next month's Soviet party congress in Moscow.

"The Chinese Communist Party does not maintain relations with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," a spokesman for the Chinese party's international liaison committee said when asked whether it might send observers to the Moscow congress.

The ruling parties of the two communist giants severed relations in the early 1960's after an ideological feud which sharpened into international rivalry.

No Chinese observers have attended a Moscow congress since 1961.

MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS MOSCOW

LD261256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Colonel General Yondon, minister of defense of the Mongolian People's Republic, left the Soviet Union today. He was in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense.

FURTHER REPORTS OF SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Shevardnadze, Batmonh Meet

PM251659 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Jambyn Batmonh's Meeting with Eduard Shevardnadze; "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Full Mutual Understanding" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jan (TASS) -- There was a meeting here today between J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Great People's Hural, Presidium, and E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is in the MPR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR's government.

E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to J. Batmonh a friendly message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and cordial greetings and good wishes from the Soviet leadership to all the communists and working people of fraternal Mongolia.

J. Batmonh expressed deep gratitude for the attention and warm words. He asked that fraternal greetings and best whishes be conveyed to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and all Soviet people.

The sides briefed each other on the progress of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MRPR Congress on bringing the line of the two parties directed at accelerating the social and eocnomic development of their countries into life and on the political, economic and organization work which is being carried out in this connection. The sides are convinced that the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the MPR reliably serves the interests of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, the entire socialist community and is an important factor in the cause of ensuring peace and security in the Far East and in Asia as a whole. The steadfast desire of the USSR and MPR to extend and deepen the bilateral relations and to raise efficiency of interaction in all spheres in the future as was done before, has been confirmed. In this connection, both sides stressed that the Soviet-Mongolian August 1985 summit in Moscow marked a new stage and gave new impulse to perfecting the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the MPR. The long-term program of developing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for the period expiring in the year 2000, realization of which is up to the mark with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and aims of strengthening positions of the socialist community, is a reliable landmark in deepening the bilateral relations.

During the conversation it was stressed that in the conditions of the dangerous tension existing in the world that is a consequence of the aggressive course of imperialistic circles who are striving to achieve military superiority the Soviet Union and Mongolia will together with other socialist countries continue to pursue consistently their principled line in international affairs which is directed at eliminating the nuclear threat and at developing relations between states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente.

J. Batmonh stated that the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government ardently welcome and support the complex of new specific proposals -- proposals of historical significance in ensuring a breakthrough for the better in the development of the international situation and ridding mankind of the threat of war -- made in the recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This statement is a further manifestation of the political will and tireless striving by the Land of Soviets to solve in a radical way the cardinal problem of our times -- the problem of disarmament, the halting of the armaments race on earth and the prevention of its spread into space, and ridding the planet of nuclear, chemical, and other forms of mass destruction weaponry.

Shevardnadze Talks with Dugersuren

PM251715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 24 TASS -- Talks between Eduard Shevardnadze and member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, foreign minister of Mongolia Mangalyn Dugersuren were held on the same day.

The participants in the talks expressed the conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cohesion [splochennost] between the USSR and Mongolia make an important contribution to strengthening world socialism, to stepping up the efforts by all peace-loving states in defence of peace. The situation in Asia was thoroughly discussed. The Soviet Union and Mongolia, located in the Asian Continent, are deeply concerned over the present-day developments here.

The Soviet Union, Mongolia and other socialist and non-aligned nations counter the dangerous stoking of tension in the region with their line towards detente and cooperation, embodied in the Soviet idea of comprehensive approach to Asia's security problems, in other initiatives advanced by the peace-loving Asian states.

The sides expressed firm support of the Soviet Union and Mongolia for the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Libya, Angola and other countries against interference by imperialist forces in their internal affairs, for free development along the road of independence and social progress.

The sides stressed the need for more vigorous efforts and close coordination of actions by all peace-loving and democratic forces in the interests of the search for ways to secure lasting peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

Eduard Shevardnadze particularly emphasised the active foreign policy activity of fraternal Mongolia. Our countries act on the world scene as comrades-in-arms in the struggle against aggressive policy of imperialism, for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and peace.

The meeting and talks passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, complete mutual understanding and unity of views on all questions discussed.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic; and I.A. Rogachev, member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on the Mongolian side were (L. Rinchin), head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; D. Yondon, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic Ts. Gurbadam, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic; to the USSR; and (O. Erdene), member of the collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Batmonh, Shevardnadze Address Dinner

PM251929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Complete Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] On the same day [24 January] the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the Great People's Hural Presidium, and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers held a dinner in E.A. Shevardnadze's honor.

The dinner was attended on the Soviet side by the officials accompanying E.A. Shevardnadze and on the Mongolian side by members and candidate members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

J. Batmonh delivered a speech at the dinner. Our party's Central Committee and the MPR Government, he said, attach great importance to the USSR foreign minister's visit to our republic, he said. I should like to express deep satisfaction at the results of today's meetings and talks. As always, we have a single viewpoint and common approach on all questions. That is characteristic and traditional for our mutual relations. For 65 years now the Mongolian and Soviet people have been marching hand in hand in single formation in the struggle for a great and bright future.

We consider Mongolian-Soviet friendship to be a very great revolutionary gain for our people and a guarantee of our present-day and future victories. The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period through 2000, signed during my meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opens up new prospects for Mongolian-Soviet cooperation.

We Mongolian Communists, like our entire working people, will always be loyal to the behests of the great Lenin and D. Suhe-Baatar, the founders of indestructible Mongolian-Soviet friendship. Our country's working people sincerely rejoice in and are inspired by the great Soviet people's new achievements. Our country follows with lively interest as Soviet people prepare vigorously and inspiredly for the supreme forum of Lenin's party -- the 27th CPSU Congress -- and follows the vigorous steps which are being taken in the Soviet Union to accelerate the country's scientific-technical progress and socioeconomic development and the dynamic and all-around improvement of developed socialism. The innovatory spirit and creative approach toward problems of the qualitative transformation of all aspects of Soviet society's life is particularly impressive and instructive.

An atmosphere of political and labor enthusiasm also reigns in our country. Our people have embarked on the implementation of the targets of the first year of the eighth 5-year plan for the country's economic and social development.

We have to resolve the new undertakings and extraordinarily important tasks facing our countries while the world situation remains tense. The most bellicose circles of international imperialism and above all the United States are obstinately steering a course toward the further hiking of the arms race and are continuing to gamble on a policy of social revenge and the threat of force in international relations.

Nonetheless mankind has entered 1986 in a promising atmosphere of resistance to the further aggravation of international tension. This became possible thanks to the purposeful foreign policy efforts and constructive steps of the socialist community countries and primarily the Soviet Union.

The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva have generated in the world's peoples hopes for a warming of the political climate in the world. On this plane the Soviet Union's resolve to do everything necessary for the implementation of the accords reached in Geneva is particularly satisfying.

The package of specific new proposals put forward in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's recent statement opens up the broadest opportunities for preserving and strengthening peace and the peoples' security and definitively ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war. The bold, broad Soviet disarmament program provides for specific stages and deadlines in eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons. The extension of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions is also of exceptional importance.

The peoples of the world have the right to demand from the United States a conscientious approach and the adoption of practical measures to implement the Soviet-U.S. accords at summit level and a positive response to the Soviet Union's new and realistic peace initiatives.

The MPR approves and wholly supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course.

A complex situation is also taking shape in Asia. To this day explosive seats of tension have not been extinguished on the continent. But we have never believed the existing problems to be insoluble. On the contrary, the vital interests of the Asian peoples urgently demand the establishment of lasting peace and security on the continent and the creation of an atmosphere of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between the states of the Asian and Pacific region.

The MPR fully supports the Soviet Union's well-known proposals on confidence-building measures in the Far East and the comprehensive approach toward the problems of Asian security. In this connection we attach great importance to your present visit, Comrade minister, to a number of Asian countries. In particular your visit to Japan reaffirms that the Soviet Union is prepared to build relations with Asian countries on the basis of the principles of good-neighborliness, trust, and mutual cooperation and that it is sincerely seeking to ensure that this region is not a source of tension or sphere of military antagonism.

There are many opportunities in safeguarding lasting peace and universal security in Asia if all Asian countries use their policy and actions to confirm their readiness to make an active contribution to the cause of averting the threat of nuclear war.

The MPR assesses highly and fully supports the proposals to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and to declare the southern part of the Pacific a nuclear-free zone. We rate highly the stance of the Republic of India, which by its consistent peace-loving foreign policy course is promoting the cause of peace and stability in the Hindustan Peninsula and Asia as a whole.

The MPR resolutely denounces the undeclared war unleashed against Afghanistan by the forces of imperialism and reaction and supports the DRA Government's constructive proposals for a political settlement of the situation around that country.

The MPR advocates Asia becoming a continent of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation on the basis of the broad concept of security and peaceful coexistence.

In conclusion J. Batmonh wished the Soviet people great new successes in implementing large-scale tasks for the all-around improvement of developed socialism in the USSR, in the matter of a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, and in the struggle for peace and international security.

E.A. Shevardnadze delivered an answering speech. He expressed profound thanks to the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government for the opportunity given to him to visit the MPR. From the start of our stay on Mongolian soil, he said, we felt truly fraternal cordiality and hospitality and sensed that we had come to visit our kind and old friends. Truly the Mongolian people say that "he who has many friends is as broad as the steppe."

Ties of indissoluble friendship link Mongolia with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The fraternal friendship of the two countries' peoples bequeathed by the great Lenin and by Suke Baatar, the leader of the Mongolian revolution, has been from the outset and remains pure and selfless, free from the insincerity and falsity so characteristic of the old world which we have shaken forever from our shoulders.

The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR for the period through 2000 signed by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and J. Batmonh in August last year was an important step forward in developing bilateral relations.

The program opens a new stage in cooperation. It raises the entire complex of Soviet-Mongolian relations to a qualitatively higher level.

The experience of the noncapitalist, socialist development of the MPR, which since the revolution has taken rapid strides into the present day and has not only reached leading positions among the Asian countries but also, for a number of indicators like education and health care, has outstripped the majority of the world states -- this experience is widely known in the world.

Visiting Mongolian soil in the center of Asia, so to speak, we naturally devoted a great deal of time to the exchange of opinions on the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. The Soviet Union and Mongolia have always advocated and continue to advocate consistently and vigorously the safeguarding of peace and security in Asia and equal good-neighborly cooperation between the states of this very large continent. As is well known, the Soviet initiative on a comprehensive approach toward safeguarding peace and security in Asia continues and develops a number of constructive proposals put forward in recent years by the Soviet Union.

The MPR's proposal to the countries of Asia and the Pacific to conclude a convention on nonagression and the mutual nonuse of force forms an organic part of a comprehensive approach to resolving the problems of peace in the Asian and Pacific region. It is our conviction that the conclusion of such a convention by countries where around two-thirds of the world's population live would considerably improve the situation not just in the region itself but also in the world as a whole.

We are certain that further joint actions by our two countries in the international arena, together with the concrete contributions of other Asian states, will bear new fruits, strenthens people's faith in the possibility of removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe for ever, and impel them to massive antiwar and anti nuclear actions.

After all, back in antiquity, when the basic weapons were the sword and the spear, people were wise enough to say: "While it is possible to reach agreement on peace, do not bang on the portals of war." In our nuclear age, when any conflict could lead to universal catastrophe, only madmen and people without responsibility are capable of banging on the portals of war.

The portals must be wide open for one thing: The elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons as early as the end of this century in accord with the program proposed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his 15 January statement.

E.A. Shevardnadze expressed gratitude to the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government, which in a special statement resolutely support this historic Soviet initiative.

We, the minister went on, have just visited the DPRK and Japan. The fraternal Korean people's successes in socialist building and their struggle to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula have made a deep impression on us. We confirm our solidarity with the DPRK leadership, which is seeking the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis free from outside interference.

A serious exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and also on international problems took place during our talks in Japan. We drew attention to a number of dangerous trends in the development of the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. Here we stressed that the more actively Japan's actions are directed toward the benefit of good-neighborliness and cooperation, rather than in the direction of confrontation, the more its role and international prestige will grow.

The fact that the period of tense relations with China is a thing of the past is to the benefit of peace in the region. The Soviet Union is in favor of normalizing and improving relations with the PRC while observing the principle of not causing any harm to third countries. Incidentally, we maintain the same principle in developing relations with the United States, Japan, and any other state.

We treat with respect the Chinese leadership's stance on the questions of the nonmilitarization of outer space and not being the first to use nuclear weapons, which coincides with the stance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We proceed from the premise that achieving lasting security in the region and the world as a whole is inconceivable without the great Chinese people's active participation in this process.

We, of course, realize that there are difficulties, and no small number of them, on the path to strengthening peace in the Asian and Pacific region. But we believe that the peoples' longing for peace and good-neighborliness and the political will and commonsense of government leaders can find a way out of the existing conflict situations and lay the basis for a process leading to security and cooperation in Asia. After all, folk wisdom has it that strength lies in the truth rather than the sword. And truth is on the side of those who are searching for peace.

E.A. Shevardnadze concluded by wishing the fraternal Mongolian people a fitting greeting to the 19th MPRP Congress and great new successes in building a socialist society and in the struggle for lasting world peace.

E.A. Shevardnadze laid wreath's at the V.I. Lenin monument and the tomb of D. Suhe Baatar and Kh. Choybalsan.

The minister was the guest of workers and employees of one of the capital's foremost enterprises -- a knitwear factory built with Soviet technical assistance. In the evening he attended a concert at the MPR State Opera and Ballet Theater.

Border Agreement Signed

LD251854 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by correspondent Oleg Orlov from Ulaanbaatar]

[Excerpt] The official visit to Mongolia by Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign affairs minister, has ended. Our correspondent, Oleg Orlov, reports from Ulaanbaatar:

Comrade Shevardnadze laid wreaths this morning on Zaysan Hill at the monument to Soviet fighters who died for Mongolia's freedom and independence. Together with Comrade Shevardnadze were MPR Foreign Affairs Minister Comrade Dugersuren; Mongolian and Soviet commanders; and other officials.

Comrades Shevardnadze and Dugersuren signed an agreement on the same day on a simplified procedure for the crossing of the state border by Soviet and Mongolian citizens living in regions near the border. During the signing of the agreement, Comrade Ragchaa, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo member, MPR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and other officials, were present.

Comrade Shevardnadze and accompanying delegation visited the MPR Central Museum and the Museum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. They viewed exhibitions which reveal the influence of the ideas of the leader of the world proletariat on the course of revolutionary changes in Mongolia.

Shevardnadze Interview

LD261515 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 26 TASS-MONTSAME -- During an official friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister, gave an interview to the Mongolian News Agency MONTSAME. Follows the full text of the interview:

Question: Comrade Minister, what is your view of the prospects of the Soviet-American relations in the light of last year's Geneva summit and the Soviet Union's new initiative advanced in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev?

Answer: It stands to reason that the prospects of our relations with the United States depend on the intentions and readiness of both sides to implement the arrangements reached at the summit level between the USSR and the USA in Geneva. As to our intentions, we welcome the created preconditions for a turn for the better and are determined to overcome what Mikhail Gorbachev described as a "period of estrangement" between the Soviet Union and the United States.

As is known, we have held and hold that questions of security must be central to the talks of top leaders of the USSR and the USA. Precisely those questions were the main subject of the discussions, though no concrete agreements related to this sphere have been worked out in Geneva.

But it has been agreed there that the sides will accelerate the work at their negotiations on nuclear and space arms and, what is very important, the arrangement of January 8, 1985, has been confirmed that their objective will be to terminate the arms race on earth and prevent it in space, and that the efforts of the sides in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction must ultimately be aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere.

The proposals advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev mean in their significance a program of truly a historic scope, they set essentially in a new way the very task of ensuring security in the nuclear age. In this sense Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, naturally, goes far beyond the framework of the present state of the Soviet-U.S. contacts and negotiations.

It was addressed to all states, all governments and we would like all countries, nuclear and non-nuclear, large and small, to promote the establishment of a world without nuclear arms, without mass destruction weapons alt

At the same time it is clear that a practical implementation of the idea of a world without nuclear arms depends, particularly in the initial stage, above all on the achievement an appropriate mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States. These two countries, having the biggest arsenals of nuclear arms, must set the example of their radical reduction.

Proceeding from this, we offered as an initial step the implementation of 50 percent cuts in the nuclear arms of the USSR and the USA reaching each other's territories, combined with a ban on the creation of space arms, and other steps for the limitation of military activity and for coordination of efforts at international forums in disarmament.

If we agreed that within five years the USSR and the USA would eliminate half of their nuclear arms, which are the point of the matter, then, I am sure, not a single nuclear country could keep apart from the solution of the problem of the complete elimination of nuclear arms.

Proposing n w a detailed, realistic concept of the advance to a future without nuclear arms, the Soviet side is in practice that on which understanding was reached in Geneva.

We believe the working out of concrete arrangements on the initial volumes and deadlines of the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction must become t e main, central items of the coming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

The Soviet Union now suggests a direct way
it confirms this by its own tangible actions. The USSR has put a new solid advance on the balance of peace -- it extended for three months its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

If the U.S. Administration takes this new opportunity offered to it and stops nuclear weapons tests, this will, naturally, create a more favourable background for a meeting of the top leaders of the two countries. If it does not do so, the atmop ere in our relations will look different, also, specifically, in the aspect of the summit dialogue.

I believe it is not we alone but also people everywhere, who expect from the U.S. side deeds, not words. They wait for a clear-cut answer. Termination of nuclear explosions is precisely such an answer. If one side does not hold such explosions, then why shouldn't the other side to likewise?

Those who wish nuclear arms to be destroyed cannot be upgrading and building them up, the way the United States is doing. Washington must honestly show to the whole world what its stand is. And this is easy to do: Suffice it to stop testing nuclear weapons. No nuclear explosions would be held in Nevada, they would not be shaking the earth and there would be no need to waste thousands of words to prove good intentions.

What is it that prevents the U.S. Administration from sending to the world a signal of peace, not the new convulsion of a nuclear explosion?

The U.S. side invoked the problem of verification. But this problem is non-existent now. The statement by Mikhail Gorbachev clearly says that the Soviet Union is prepared to use any forms of verification -- national technical means, international mechanisms and on-site inspections.

The situation that has shaped up now is crystal clear: either the U.S. side is for ridding mankind from the nuclear threat and in this case it should display readiness for discussing and drafting a concrete programme for clearing the earth from this deadly weapon, or it looks for ways to pile up nuclear arms and to make a nuclear war possible.

A constructive and businesslike stand is also expected from the United States at the talks on nuclear and space arms. I repeat: These are talks on nuclear and space arms. The U.S. Administration and we have agreed not only on their name but also on the face that the afore-mentioned issues will be examined and solved in their interrelationship. We see so far the readiness to speak in Geneva only on one side of the integral formula which was adopted by both sides. In other words, the U.S.S.R. has already taken enormous steps towards solving the task of eliminating nuclear and other mass destruction armaments. Only words and nothing else are heard from the U.S. side. The ball is now in the U.S. court.

Question: What is your impression about the impact of the Soviet Union's new initiative on the situation in Asia as seen during your visits to Japan and DPRK?

Answer: It is absolutely obvious to me that the proposals contained in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, the proposals that, for their nature, are of interest to entire humanity, meet directly the aspirations of all peoples.

This is confirmed also by the comments on the statement in different countries. Statesmen and politicians, prominent scientists, specialists in the sphere of the military policy come out in support of the peace programme, atoms for peace.

I believe that the special statement adopted by the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic in support of the new Soviet initiative expresses the feelings not only of the Mongolian people but also of the millions of people everywhere in the world. They realise that the Soviet Union offered an innovatory programme of ensuring international security for the 21st century, the programme suiting the realities and needs of the times.

During the visits to Japan and the DPRK in conversations with leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic, it was noted that the idea of ridding the earth of nuclear and chemical weapons, of other mass destruction weapons advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, coincides with long-term national interests of each one of these countries. This cannot be otherwise for a world without mass destruction weapons means a more tranquil and confident life for everyone, the guarantee of preserving life itself.

Certainly, the assessments of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative are affected by differences that are brought about by the political system and political orientation, for instance, of Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the one hand, and Japan -- on the other. But common is also the idea that the realization of the new Soviet initiative would contribute towards bringing a fundamental change in the world situation, would enable those countries to start implementing long-term peaceful socio-economic programmes. It would become possible to pool the efforts of states in tackling problems that are faced by the whole of mankind.

This thinking is quite natural. To realize the entire significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative, it is suffice [as received] to compare two possible variants of developments.

One is based on the premise that nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons will be preserved, perfected and built-up. In this case a question at once arises: To what limits can this be done with impunity, thoughtlessly and all but automatically?

The other is the non-nuclear variant under which mass destruction weapons will be eliminated. In this case a totally different prospect, a prospect holding out hope, is opened up, that of peaceful endeavour, of channelling huge funds now spent on armaments into the goals of peaceful construction, the tackling of economic and financial problems that are a heavy burden for peoples, particularly, in developing countries.

The following reality should by all means also be taken into consideration in comparing these two forecasts: If it is not so easy to agree on measures to limit and cut armaments, as is shown by practice, then to build armaments and create new ones is by far easier. We slide towards the nuclear threat as if from an icy hill. One has to ascend an arduous road to achieve disarmament.

It is hardly that any sensible person will prefer insecure world of fear to secure non-nuclear future.

If one is to talk specifically about Asia, I do not see a country here that could lose anything from the realization of the programme proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev. I am sure that the absolute majority of states in this region do not want to have nuclear and chemical weapons even near their borders.

Look how strong sentiments in favour of ridding the world completely of nuclear weapons are growing in Asia.

The proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic to work out a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force among the Asian and Pacific states, the United Nations resolution "on the right of peoples to peace," adopted on its initiative, other steps taken by the Republic to improve the international situation, are consonant with the statements of Asian and other peoples. These proposals are fully in keeping with what is offered by Mikhail Gorbachev's statement.

One can put it in this way: The earth is a single whole and there must be no nuclear weapons anywhere -- either in Europe, or in Asia, or in Latin American, or anywhere else. I shall emphasise that we do not wish to have it in our country either. Mikhail Gorbachev stated this quite definitely.

Question: Comrade minister, what are your impressions about the results of your visit and your stay in this country?

Answer: I have the best of impressions. We held mutually useful talks, talks that were very rich and profound in content with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, other leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic. I wish to express satisfaction with the conversation with my Mongolian counterpart Mangalyn Dugersuren. The conversation with the Mongolian friends was comradely, sincere and preceeded in the most benevolent atmosphere.

I believe the unique experience of mutual relations of our countries enriched still more. Their state and prospects are excellent. We noted that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, whose 40th anniversary was just celebrated by our peoples, is a firm and reliable foundation of the Soviet-Mongolian relations. It proved its effectiveness as an instrument of peace and continues promoting peace.

We have been taking the same road with you, the road of socialism, for the seventh decade now. The invaluable experience which I have mentioned earlier, encourages us to strive for new, qualitatively higher goals.

The leaders of our states Mikhail Gorbachev and Jambyn Batmonh during their meeting in August last have arrived at the conclusion that larger tasks, tasks of greater scope, should be set to our cooperation, large undertaking, oriented for the morrow, should be planned.

We are now concentrating our efforts on enhancing the effectiveness of the Soviet-Mongolian interaction in the political, economic, scientific, technical, social, cultural and other spheres.

I do not wish to limit my impressions with those I received from our talks here. When meeting with brothers one is striving to learn as much as possible about their life.

We have seen that the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party is conducting huge creative work to consolidate and replenish the successes achieved. Comrade Jambyn Batmonh told us about the preparations for the 19th Congress of your party, and meetings with working people supplemented the information he gave with an impressive picture of the support of the whole people for the intentions and plans of the Mongolian Communists.

And here is just one fragment of that picture -- the Ulanbaataar Knit-Goods Factory Number Two. Built with the assistance of socialist countries, this exemplary enterprise means the reality of the morrow. Looking at handsome, inspired faces of workers of that enterprise, we clearly envision the country's future.

And it is wonderful when a country has such people. We were deeply impressed with the familiarisation with folk art. By the language of song and dance, choir and variety music, Mongolia's masters of arts told us a lot about the spiritual life of the people.

All this is unforgettable. We take along with us the image of a young, vigorous inspired republic of the working people.

I take this occasion to express the gratitude to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic for an invitation to visit your country, for a cordial and hospitable welcome accorded us here. We leave your country having received vivid impressions about the life, work and art of the fraternal Mongolian people.

Soviet-Mongolian Statement

PM261751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Mongolian Statement"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was in the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] on an official visit 23 through 25 January 1986 at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and the MPR Government.

E.A. Shevardnadze had a cordial meeting with J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to J. Batmonh a friendly message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Talks on questions of Soviet-Mongolian relations and on topical international problems were held between E.A. Shevardnadze and Mr. Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR foreign minister. The meeting and talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, complete mutual understanding, and unity of views on all questions discussed.

The sides briefed each other on the progress of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress, on the implementation of the two parties' course toward accelerating their countries' socioeconomic development, and on the political, economic, and organizational work which is being performed in this connection. The confidence was voiced that the 27th CPSU Congress, which will adopt the new edition of the Party Program and other fundamental documents, will be a historic event of enormous international importance.

It was noted with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the MPR based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have acquired an all-embracing nature and are developing stably on the firm basis of treaty and law embodied in the teaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid, whose 40th anniversary was recently celebrated in the two countries. In this connection a high assessment was given of the treaty, which serves the interests of the entire socialist community and is an important factor in safeguarding peace and security in the Far East and Asia as a whole.

During the exchange of opinions emphasis was placed on the exceptional importance of the results of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, in August 1985 and in particular of the signing of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mongolia for the period through 2000 for further deepening and enhancing the multifaceted collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples, and for raising the entire complex of Soviet-Mongolian relations to a higher level.

In discussing international questions the sides were unanimous in assessing the world situation and the reasons for its dangerous tension and also in defining ways of resolving key international problems. The USSR and the MPR confirm that they will continue to do everything to promote the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states and their collaboration in all spheres of cooperation and to resolutely rebuff imperialist attempts to split the community's ranks. They state that joint efforts by all states and peoples are more important than ever today to achieve the solution of the main task -- averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe and elaborating guarantees of lasting peace. The two sides stressed the urgent need to halt the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension into outer space, to wage a purposeful struggle for disarmament, and to develop relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between states.

The opinion was unanimously expressed that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva was a very important political event in international life. The Soviet Union and Mongolia consider the acknowledgement, contained in the joint statement of the participants in the meeting, that nuclear war must never be unleashed, that it is essential to do everything to prevent a war -- nuclear or conventional -- between the USSR and the United States and that the sides will not seek to achieve military superiority to be of fundamental importance. Mongolia assesses highly the tremendous amount of work which M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, did in Geneva to promote the socialist community countries' jointly elaborated peace-loving positions. The mutual conviction was expressed that the practical implementation of the accords reached at the Geneva meeting is one of the main ways of normalizing the international situation.

The MPR warmly welcomes and supports the package of new and specific proposals put forward in the recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: on the gradual complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 with an agreement on banning the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of strike space armaments, extending the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, eliminating chemical weapons this century, and setting in motion the entire existing system of negotiations and ensuring the high degree of fruitfulness of the entire disarmament mechanism. Reliable verification is envisaged at all stages of the program's implementation. The implementation of these large-scale initiatives and other disarmament measures proposed by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries would rid man forever of the threat of war.

E.A. Shevardnadze stated that the USSR welcomes with profound satisfaction the steady growth of the MPR's prestige in the world arena and rates highly its contribution to the socialist community's common efforts in the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation in Asia and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union and the MPR advocate the further consolidation of the United Nations' role as an important instrument for maintaining world peace and security and they advocate the all-around enhancement of the prestige of that universal international organization.

Both sides expressed profound concern at the preservation of dangerous conflict situations in a number of parts of the world. They confirmed their firm intention to strive for the further consolidation of peace-loving forces to rebuff the imperialist policy of state terrorism and "new globalism" aimed at undermining states' security and independence, the urgency of the speediest liquidation of regional hotbeds of tension through negotiation was noted, and the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa and its aggressive actions against neighboring countries were resolutely condemned, as were the continuing attempts by imperialist and other reactionary forces to fuel the situation in the Near East and in Central America, particularly around Nicaragua.

In supporting the Libyan people, the USSR and the MPR voiced very resolute condemnation of the hostile actions of the United States and Israel against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and also solidarity with the growing resistance in the world to these reckless actions which pose a threat to peace and security not only in the Mediterranean but also outside it.

The situation in Asia was a subject of thorough discussion. It is the sides' conviction that the dangerous tension in various parts of that very large continent dictates the need to develop a broad dialogue and to pool the efforts of the states located there in order to ensure reliable peace and security for all the peoples of the Asian and Pacific region and to prevent domination by the forces of militarism and aggression, which are trying to implant mutual mistrust and military confrontation between countries.

It was emphasized that the specific and constructive proposals of the USSR, the MPR, and other socialist and also nonaligned states, including the well-known "Bandung principles," are a sensible alternative to the fueling of tension in Asia. Invariably supporting the Soviet idea of a comprehensive approach to ensuring peace and security in Asia, Mongolia considers the Soviet Union's new, all-embracing disarmament proposals, whose implementation would redically change the situation also on the Asian continent and would raise security in that vast region of the world to a qualitiatively new level, to be a very important contribution to the materialization of that idea. It is the Soviet side's conviction that the MPR initiative to conclude a convention on nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between countries in Asia and the Pacific is an inalienable part of the formation of a system of security and lasting peace in the Asian and Pacific region. The same peaceful aims are served by the proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia for improving the situation in Southeast Asia and organizing good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries, by the DPRK proposals for the country's peaceful unification and for normalizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula and turning it into a nuclear-free zone, particularly its decision not to hold military maneuvers, and by the efforts of many Asian and African states aimed at getting the Indian Ocean proclaimed a peace zone. The sides advocated holding an international conference, in accordance with the UN General Assembly decision, on the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a peaceful zone.

Unanimous support was voiced for the DRA Government's constructive proposals providing for the complete and unconditional cessation and the guaranteed nonresumption of armed or any other interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs -- which would open the way to the normalization of relations between the country and its neighbors.

It is the sides' mutual opinion that the socialist countries' growing cooperation with the nonaligned movement, which plays an important role in the struggle for peace, against the arms race, and for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, fully accords with the interests of resolving the urgent problems of mankind. In this connection special note was taken of India's active and constructive policy in world affairs and of its contribution to closing the ranks of the nonaligned movement on an antiwar, peace-loving basis and to enhancing its international prestige.

The Soviet Union and Mongolia evaluate positively the position of the PRC, which comes out against the militarization of space, and its statement renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. They confirm their desire to normalize and improve relations with China of the basis of the principles of equality and good-neighborliness and without detriment to the interests of third countries -- which would contribute to the cause of improving the situation in the Asian and Pacific region.

They advocate that all the states of that region actively join in the search for ways to strengthen the foundations of universal security and seek to make their practical contribution to creating conditions for turning the vast zone of Asia and the Pacific into a zone of good-neighborliness, peace, and cooperation.

Both sides voiced profound satisfaction with the results of the exchange of opinions and expressed confidence that this visit will serve to further strengthenand deepen the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the MPR and to enhance the efficiency of cooperation between the two countries' foreign policy departments in the interests of peace and socialism.

In the course of the visit E.A. Shevardnadze and M. Dugersuren signed an agreement on a simplified procedure for crossing the state border by USSR and MPR citizens living in the border regions.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to M. Dugersuren an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, which was gratefully accepted.

Shevardnadze Returns to Moscow

LD251832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today returned to Moscow from Ulaanbaatar. He was met at the airport by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by other officials. He paid an official visit of friendship to the Mongolian People's Republic at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian government.

KUZNETSOV, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO INDIA

Addresses Reception

LD242126 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 24 TASS -- We live in the world marked with tension in the relations between states. One witnesses growing threat of a nuclear war and destruction of mankind. The world is unfortunately turning into a semblance of a huge deadly arsenal, said Speaker of the House of the People of India's Parliament Bal Ram Jakhar at a reception in honour of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov. India insistently comes out against the tendency which threatens the future of civilization. The struggle for peace and disarmament is a cornerstone of our policy. We expressed that confidence in the Delhi declaration which was signed by the leaders of six countries in January last year.

From the rostrum of the Nonaligned Movement we also invariably call upon the nuclear powers to stop the nuclear arms race and reverse it.

Proceeding from our belief that the nuclear powers should sincerely strive for an end to the nuclear arms race, we greeted the meeting of the leaders of two great powers in Geneva and many initiatives on disarmament, which were put forward by the Soviet Union in the recent years. And, certainly, the latest proposals which were made by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, the speaker stressed.

Speaking in reply, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said that the Soviet Union consistently conducted the course of many-sided development of relations and was not motivated by transient considerations. The Soviet Union comprehensively strives to assist India in strengthening its political independence and economic self-sufficiency. We intend to continue strengthening our relations with India on the basis of equality and with due account for mutual interests. He recalled Mikhail Gorbachev as saying that "Friendship with India has been the active tradition of our foreign policy for decades. We hold that united, strong, peaceful India is the integral and indispensable part of the present-day world."

It is not quiet in the world, as before, said the head of the Soviet delegation. The aggressive circles, above all in the United States, are trying to dissipate the "Geneva spirit," to move the pointer of the international climate barometer to cold. Unwilling to heed the legitimate interests of others, political realities of the present-day world, they are engaged in a dangerous race for the chimera of military superiority on earth and are trying to spread the race into outer space.

Realising its responsibility to mankind, the Soviet Union recently made new, far-reaching initiatives in the area of disarmament, above all nuclear, which are bound to ensure a resolute turn towards detente and normalisation of the international situation.

Materialisation of the Soviet programme would fundamentally change the situation also in Asia and raise security in the region to a qualitatively new level. India, as the power with a really great prestige and weight in Asian countries, could play a particularly great role in these efforts, said the head of the Soviet delegation in conclusion.

Talks With Indian President

LD242146 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 24 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin:

A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, here at the invitation of the Indian Parliament, today toured the Indian capital.

The Soviet guests visited Jawahar Lal Nehru house-museum and Indira Gandhi House-museum. The Soviet delegation laid flowers to the monument erected on the spot where Indira Gandhi was gunned down by hired murderers on October 31, 1984, and observed a minute of silence in her memory.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received at the presidential palace by President Zail Singh of India who warmly welcomed the delegation members. We value the fact, he said, that the Soviet Union always shared with India its accomplishments in science and engineering. Friendship between our two countries is based not only on close bilateral relations, but also on the proximity of views on topical international problems, primarily in the sphere of the struggle for peace, Zail Singh pointed out.

That is why we in India welcome the recent statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, which sets out concrete ways for nuclear disarmament. The Indian people fully back the Soviet proposals since they are dictated by concern for peace on earth. We should strive for peace and both our countries are doing much to attain this goal.

We in India, the president went on, are looking forward to a visit to our country by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and will be glad to welcome him on Indian soil. We are convinced that the visit will strengthen even more Indo-Soviet relations.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov thanked the president for the cordial words towards the Soviet people. He expressed satisfaction with the president's high assessment of the latest peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union. This assessment shows that India firmly sticks to the positions of maintaining and consolidating peace, and averting the nuclear war menance. In the present-day complicated international situation, we ought to pool all efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to do everything possible to defend peace on earth. In conclusion, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation congratulated the president and in his person all Indian people with the day of the republic and wished India further successes along the road of socio-economic progress.

In this same day, Soviet parliamentarians visited India's vice-president Ramaswamy Venkataraman. They also had a meeting with India's Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism H.K.L. Bhagat.

Meets Vice President

LD251610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Delhi on an official friendly visit, has visited Venkataraman, the vice president of India.

In addressing him, Comrade Kuznetsov stressed that friendship between India and the USSR is a factor of stability in Asia and throughout the world. Venkataraman in turn stated that India supports all the efforts of the USSR aimed at achieving nuclear disarmament. We cordially welcome the proposals of the Soviet leader, the implementation of which would open up a new era in the history of mankind and would lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Bal Ram Jakhar, the speaker of the House of the People arranged a reception in honour of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Meets With Gandhi

LD242310 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Contacts between the supreme legislative bodies of the Soviet Union and India have become a good tradition. A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov has come to the celebrations for the 36th anniversary of the republic. At a meeting of the delegation with Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the Indian Parliament, there was talk of the importance of joint efforts in the struggle against the threat of war and for curbing the arms race, as well as the significance of the new Soviet peace initiatives in this process, which are in the interests of all countries and peoples.

Vasily Vasilyevich Kuznetsov and the members of the delegation had a meeting with Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India. Vasily Vasilyevich Kuznetsov imparted to Rajiv Gandhi a message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. A friendly conversation took place, in the course of which there was discussion of questions of Soviet-Indian relations and also of a number of topical problems of mutual interest.

Greece's Papandreou, Kuznetsov Meet

NC261937 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpt] There was an unexpected and important Greek-Soviet contact in New Delhi today. Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on his own initiative met with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The two men conferred together for approximately 20 minutes. The Soviet official extended the cordial greetings of the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, lauded the efforts undertaken by the six for peace and disarmament, and expressed the desire of the Soviets for an expansion in Greek-Soviet relations over and beyond the economic and commercial fields.

Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias described to the press the atmosphere prevailing during Papandreou's current visit to India. He confirmed what has already been reported on the climate of political friendship, cordiality, and the special honors bestowed on the Greek prime minister.

Attends National Day Celebrations

LD261200 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent B. Zaytsev reports: The Indian people today celebrate their national holiday, republic day. The country's cities and villages have been decked out for the occasion.

The capital also looks festive, with tricolored state flags and colorful streamers decorating the central streets. Early in the morning today hundreds of thousands of people came to the city's main thoroughfare, Raj Path, where a military marchpast and a public demonstration took place.

The parade was reviewed by Indian President Zail Singh. It was also attended by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, members of the government and numerous foreign guests, including a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which is staying here on an official friendly visit and led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Going along the Raj Path were units of different armed services and modern combat equipment. The demonstration involved bands playing music, columns of sportsmen and dance groups from different parts of multinational India. Floats highlighted the country's impressive advances in social and economic development.

In an address to the nation on the eve of the holiday, President Zail Singh stressed that the Indian people observed the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of their republic with a feeling of pride for the accomplishments made over the years of independent development. Last year, the address said, the country had scored fresh successes in economic advancement. India, whose foreign policy was based on the principles of non-alignment, stood for peace, disarmament and broader cooperation with all countries, the Indian president said.

GOVERNMENT SENDS GREETINGS ON INDIA NATIONAL DAY

BK261503 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers have greeted the people of India on the 36th Republic Day, which is their national day. In their cable to President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi they said that India has made great strides in strengthening national independence and economic development, and its position has been further enhanced in the struggle for strengthening peace and the security of nations. The growing firm relations between the two countries have a favorable impact on world events and also play an important role in improving the world situation.

The leadership organizations of the Soviet Union believe that the friendly and co-operative relations between the USSR and India will continue to grow in the future for the benefit of the two nations.

Moscow Meeting Marks Day

PM241252 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Indian Holiday"]

[Excerpts] The history of Soviet-Indian relations is a history of constantly strengthening friendship and incessant expansion of multifaceted cooperation. This was noted at the festive meeting of representatives of Moscow's public devoted to Republic Day, India's national holiday. The meeting was held at the House of the Unions 22 January within the framework of the 10-day festival of Soviet-Indian friendship being held in our country.

Taking part in the meeting were V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS UPCOMING REAGAN VISIT TO INDONESIA

PM241855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "USA-INDONESIA: Visit Planned"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan will pay a visit to Indonesia in April this year.

His talks with Indonesia's President Suharto, according to REUTER reports, will be held in a resort area on the Island of Bali. R. Reagan will travel from there to Tokyo for a conference of the seven industrially developed capitalist states.

U.S. NAVY EXERTING PRESSURE DURING PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

LD241138 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, January 24 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

A demonstration of protest against U.S. miliary presence in the Philippines was held outside the U.S. embassy building here. Taking part in it were hundreds of students of Manila's higher educational establishments, who demanded that all military facilities of the USA in the country's territory be immediately dismantled.

At present a big U.S. naval force is massed in the Philippines. The aircraft carrier "Midway" supported by a squadron of destroyers and submarines is currently staying in the harbour of the Subic-bay naval base. Several days ago the missile cruiser "Blue Ridge", the flagship of the Seventh Fleet, arrived here. According to a report in the newspaper "BULLETIN TODAY", U.S. naval ships are moored in the port of the city of Sebu.

Despite the repeated assurances by representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Manila and the U.S. Command that the arrival in the Philippines of the naval squadron is not connected with the presidential elections scheduled for February 7, the local observers believe that this demonstration of military power is direct evidence of the continuing interference of the United States in their country's home affairs, their attempts at turning the election campaign into a channel serving the interests of the U.S. Administration.

USSR, VIETNAM SIGN TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT

LD241221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Talks between the Soviet and Vietnamese government and trade delegation have ended in Moscow. The two countries' foreign trade ministers, comrades Aristov and Le Khac, signed an agreement on trade turnover and payments for the 1986-90 period and a protocol accompanying this agreement for 1986.

Compared with the previous 5-year plan period, trade turnover between the USSR and Vietnam will increase 1.7 times. From the Soviet Union, supplies to Vietnam of many kinds of machines, equipment, raw material, and other goods will be continued; Vietnam will increase the export to our country of agricultural output and products of light industry and local industry.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON HUNGARIAN TRADE, COOPERATION

PM221527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 86 First Edition pp 4-5

[Report by special correspondents I. Vorozheykin and V. Gerasimov: "Facets of Reciprocity"]

[Excerpts] Budapest-Moscow -- The people's Hungary, as a member of the community of socialist countries, actively advocates the further expansion, intensification, and enhanced effectiveness of international cooperation, primarily within the CEMA framework. The very dimensions, natural conditions, and economic potential of Hungary urgently dictate its participation in the international division of labor while its geographical position in central Europe and its existing traditions determine the varied nature of its foreign relations. The fact that Hungary has trade relations with over 100 countries and that the republic, with a population of 10.6 million, is visited every year by over 13 million foreigners is evidence of the intensiveness of these ties and their importance for Hungary.

Common Goals

Naturally, our Hungarian friends assign a decisive role in international cooperation to the development of collaboration with the CEMA countries and active participation in socialist economic integration. The socialist countries account for over 53 percent of Hungary's foreign trade. As the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress confirmed, Hungary intends to continue, together with the entire socialist community, to consistently steer a course toward enhancing the effectiveness of mutual cooperation in various spheres.

We have many opportunities to be persuaded that Hungarian workers, peasants, specialists at various levels of the economy, and scientists attach special importance to the further deepening and enrichment of cooperation with the Soviet Union. This, as our friends unfailingly noted, accords with vital national interests and helps to further strengthen our friendship.

Our interlocutors spoke with lively interest of the results of the friendly working visit to Moscow in September last year by J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and his meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. As is well known, during their talk note was made in particular of the high level of bilateral relations and the intensification of collaboration betweeen the USSR and Hungary in all spheres; special attention was paid to enhancing the effectiveness of economic ties, above all in priority avenues of scientific-technical progress, and to persistently seekingand introducing modern forms of collaboration between the two countries' organizations, enterprises, and labor collectives.

The Soviet Union has been and remains Hungary's biggest trade partner and accounts for slightly less than one-third of all Hungarian exports and imports. Our country is the main suppier of energy sources, including large quantities of oil and natural gas, some very important types of raw and semifinished materials, and many types of machinery and equipment. At the same time is is a major consumer of Hungary's industrial and agrarian output.

The question of the forms of bilateral cooperation and scientific-technical and production sharing arose frequently during our meetings. So it was in Szeged, where we visited the Hungarian Academy of Sciences biological research center.

"We are very interested in expanding and intensifying our firm ties with Soviet scientists," (L. Alfeldi) [the center's leader] remarked. "The mutual coordination of research, joint work in laboratories and reciprocal on-the-job training for specific purposes -- all this can help the progress of scientific thought and assist the more rapid introduction of scientific achievement into practice. But we still lack flexibility in mutual relations and the necessary agreements are frequently delayed."

People in Hungary are well aware that the acceleration of the USSR's socioeconomic development can have a beneficial impact on the course of all socialist economic integration and scientific-technical cooperation and will have a positive effect on Hungary's economy and technical level. Our interlocutors also expressed great satisfaction the fact that the CPSU's precongress documents clearly express the line toward the all-around improvement and enrichment of the USSR's economic collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries, including the development of production relations and the creation of joint enterprises and science and production associations. This line, as is well known, is also enshrined in the statement of top representatives of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in Sofia and in the comprehensive program for the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA countries through the year 2000 signed by the heads of government in Moscow.

The many years' experience of bilateral Soviet-Hungarian cooperation also confirms the need to consistently steer a course toward enhancing the effectiveness of the socialist community countries' mutual ties in all spheres on the basis of the harmonious combination of their national and international interests.

Observing Advantage

In addition to close ties with the fraternal socialist countries, Hungary maintains mutually advantageous cooperation with states with different social systems. The FRG, Austria, and some other developed capitalist countries occupy a notable place among its trade and economic partners. Their share in Hungarian imports is nearly 40 percent and in exports about 35 percent. Hungary mainly supplies them with meat, poultry, and meat products and also with instruments, transport facilities, and a number of other articles of its industry. In turn it imports from these countries various materials, individual types of machinery and equipment, spare parts, and consumer goods....

Various foreign addresses can be seen on the labels of goods on display in the Budapest stores. But many fashionable items, textiles and radio goods for instance, are prepared somewhere in the steppes, in Kiskunfelegyhaza -- a small city whose name has its origins deep in the Middle Ages. This is the result of sharing ties between a number of Hungarian enterprises and Western firms. The output produced in this way (it totals a little over 7 percent of the country's overall industrial output volume) is exported and goes for domestic consumption.

Agreements on cooperation with Western firms are designed to encourage the improvement of the technical standard of individual sectors of Hungarian industry and to help the stabilization of production and foreign trade relations and the growth of Hungarian goods' competitiveness on the world market. But that is not what always happens. "Opportunities for improving the technical standard with the aid of cooperation are limited because our foreign partners are not interested in passing on progressive manufacturing methods," the Hungarian economic weekly FIGYELO noted. "Therefore cooperation as a rule does not make it possible to achieve an advanced level of technical development and the majority of enterprises introduce and use only obsolete equipment with the assistance of international cooperation." As a result the updating of output produced in cooperation with Western firms does not happen often, the weekly writes.

The practice of partnership with the capitalist countries has convinced our Hungarian friends that cooperation with them is advantageous only if they expand trade exchange and develop integration and cooperation ties with the CEMA countries in every way. The experience of Hungarian enterprises like "Icarus" (bus production), "Raba" (machine building), and others shows that their export potential and the production growth rates and quality of output have improved thanks to wide-scale cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

"An important factor of our achievements," F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, noted in a talk with us, "is that we have the opportunity to rely on collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Without the world socialist economic system, without close cooperation within the CEMA orbit, we would need even greater efforts to overcome the difficulties which arise and we would not succeed in avoiding substantial losses...."

In projecting plans for the 5-year plan -- the seventh -- the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government see one source for the intensive development of the country's economy in expanding production, improving quality, and ensuring the competitiveness of goods.

On an Important Salient

International tourism is making itself felt not only in Budapest but also in many of the country's other cities and beauty spots. Recently 7-8 million foreign tourists, including nearly 2 million from Austria, the FRG, and other capitalist countries, have visited Hungary every year. Tourism brings in 13-14 billion florins of pure profit (18 florins are approximately equal to R1) for Hungary. Socialist Hungary, in displaying its sights and achievements, at the same time warns: Come and look, but don't prevent us from working.

This last admonition is not without cause. The warning is prompted primarily of those people in the West who would like to use commercial contacts, scientific and cultural exchanged, and tourist trips as channels for infiltrating bourgeois ideology and anti-socialist propaganda.

The Hungarian Ministry of Internal Affairs has frequently drawn the attention of the republic's citizens, including through the mass media, to the enhanced activeness of the imperialist special services operating against Socialist Hungary. And the Hungarian Council of Ministers Information Bureau told us that Radio "Free Europe," which is maintained by the CIA, broadcasts 20 hours a day to Hungary while the BBC, VOA, Deutsche Welle and other "voices" account for a further 7 hours; and Vatican radio broadcasts twice a week in Hungarian.

The country's geographical position, the uniqueness of its historical destiny, and the features of its national character -- all this must be considered in approaching the solution of any significant problems, especially problems like Hungary's participation in the development of futually advantageous international cooperation under the conditions of the antagonism between the socialist and bourgeois ideologies. It must be clear to everyone, however, that the Hungarian people, who have celebrated the 40th anniversary of their liberation from fascism, now stand uncompromisingly for socialism; they are proud of their achievements which became possible under the new social system, and they are following the socialist ideals which have become the nation's priceless possession.

At the same time, the MSZMP organizations and Hungarian Communists realize that they cannot slacken their efforts in developing the masses' political awareness and that it is intolerable to forgo a class-based party approach in influencing public opinion and people's feelings. They rightly regard ideological educational work as an important salient of their practical activity. Here they believe that they should not restrict themselves to defense or to firmly rebuffing any attempts to belittle the achievements of real socialism but should lend propaganda and its component, counterpropaganda, resoluteness, assertiveness, and implacability with bourgeois ideology.

In Budapest we had a talk with MSZMP Central Committee Secretary J. Berecz, a man who by virtue of his very position attentively analyzes the processes taking place in Hungarian society and precisely records the nuances of the ideological struggle in the world today and its influence on Hungary. Here is what he said in particular:

"We believe that the high degree of effectiveness of economic management, the development of socialist democracy, and the consolidation of ties with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries are important conditions and a decisive factor of our successful struggle against our ideological opponent. We are gratified by the tremendous interest displayed in our country in the bold initiatives of the Soviet leadership, the forthcoming 27th Congress of Lenin's party, and the Soviet people's plans and deeds."

Our interlocutor also spoke of the importance, under Hungary's conditions, of the widespread dissemination of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the explanation of socialism's historical mission, and people's education in a spirit of socialist internationalism.

...In the vestibule of the MSZMP Central Committee building an enormous fresco covering an entire wall attracts one's attention: workers at lathes and at a construction site, a speaker at a meeting, heads bent over a chess board. Painted in yellow and violet tones, the picture seems to be drenched in sunshine symbolizing the way that Hungary's daily routine is filled with peaceful creation and working people's confidence in their strength. "We want to be reliable allies of our allies, real friends of our friends, and correct partners of our partners" -- the MSZMP and the Hungarian people are following this watchword today.

TASS REPORTS ON POLISH-HUNGARIAN COMMUNIQUE

LD241355 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, January 24 TASS -- Poland and Hungary attach special significance to the important initiatives contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and fully support them. The new Soviet proposals are a real programme for stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, prevention of militarization of outer space and elimination of the threat of thermonulcear war. It takes into consideration the vital interests of the entire mankind. This is pointed out in a communique issued here on the results of the official friendly visit to Poland of Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and his talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, chairman of the Polish Council of State and other Polish leaders.

A constructive response to the fresh Soviet proposals, above all from the USA, the communique stresses, would contribute to a considerable improvement of the international situation, a return to the policy of detente and strengthening the security of peoples.

The sides highly evaluated the USSR's efforts aimed at implementing the decisions of the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and said that Poland and Hungary will further do their utmost to ensure a turn for the better in the European and international affairs.

POLISH GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

LD250501 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, January 24 TASS -- A report on the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, which was released here today, says that the Government of the Polish People's Republic expresses full support for the new proposals on disarmament put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. This initiative of immense importance indicates a real way towards improvement of the international situation.

The Council of Ministers pointed out that relying on the invariable fundamental principles in foreign affairs, formulated in the Polish Constitution, Poland will continue its efforts in the interests of safeguarding peace, enhancing security and promoting international cooperation.

The Polish People's Republic will keep deepening and developing all-round relations with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, and also extend mutually beneficial cooperation with the developing countries and strive for full normalization of relations with the capitalist states on the basis of sovereign equality and non-intervention in the internal affairs.

At the meeting it was pointed out that although complex situation persists in the world, there are prerequisites for its positive development in 1986. These prerequisites are created by the consistent peaceful policy of the socialist states, the report says.

COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING WITH CSSR ENDS

LD232304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1703 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A regular session of the Soviet-Czechoslovak intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation has ended in Moscow. It discussed specific measures for expanding the specialization and coordination of production, the development of new progressive forms of cooperation, including the setting up of joint Soviet-Czechoslovak production associations, and the development of direct contacts between enterprises in the two countries.

The heads of the delegations, Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, signed a protocol at the session.

In an interview for Soviet television, Rudolf Rohlicek said:

[Begin Rohlicek recording in Russian] We discussed at this session, first and foremost, the results of the coordination of national economic plans for this 5-year plan. Then we discussed the results of the coordination of plans for science and technology for the 1986-1990 period.

In addition to this, treaties on cooperation in the field of machine-building, the chemical industry, and treaties on the Soviet Union's participation in Czechoslovakia on the building and repair of the whole number of factories in Czechoslovakia [as heard] as well as the participation by Czechoslovak suppliers in building factories in the Soviet Union. I would like in particular to focus on Czechoslovakia's participation in the building of a gas pipe-line and a factory in Karachaganak in the Soviet Union which ensures for us the supply of gas from the Soviet Union. [end recording]

NEW TIMES RECOUNTS POSTWAR SITUATION IN ALBANIA

PM231646 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 2, Jan 86 pp 13-14

[Natalya Bessonova article: "When Rebirth Began"]

[Text] A traveller who happened to visit Albania before World War II found himself in what was the economically least developed country in Europe, the only European state that had neither an industry nor railways of its own. Practically all the minerals it extracted used to go abroad. It was only after the liberation of Albania, the overthrow of the monarchy and the proclamation of a people's republic on January 11, 1946, that the revival of the country began.

Radical socio-economic reforms were carried out in the early years of people's government: a land reform put an end to big private landownership and to feudal relations in the countryside, all production facilities were nationalized, and a state monopoly of foreign trade was introduced.

Cooperation with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries (including that within the framework of the CMEA) helped the young republic to take the first -- the most difficult -- steps towards the socialist transformation of society. On the eve of Albania's national holiday Natalya Bessonova, a NEW TIMES correspondent, asked some of the Soviet people who had worked in Albania in those years to share their reminiscences.

Aleksey Semin, a cameraman:

In the early fifties a group of Soviet film makers started shooting a number of documentaries at the Albanian government's request. At that time the country was busy fulfilling its first five-year plan, and we sought to convey the rapidly changing look of the republic.

We filmed the biggest construction projects of the time: the textile mill in the Albanian capital, the sugar refinery in Korca, the woodworking mill in Elbasan, the hydroelectric power station near Tirana, and many other installations then being built in Albania with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

We made the first documentaries together with young Albanian film makers -- graduates of Moscow's Cinematography institute who underwent practical training at the Central Documentary Film Studio. As a man of the cinema, I took particular pride in the fact that one of the new construction jobs was the New Albania film studio built to a Soviet design and with Soviet assistance. The studio made the first films in Albania's history. Incidentally, our joint effort, entitled "Albania" was its first documentary.

By 1960 Albania was largely self-sufficient in staple foods, cotton fabrics and petroleum products. Its output of electric power, sawn timber and cement has increased.

Before the war British and Italian firms had extracted up to 100,000 tons of oil there which was exported from the country in crude form. After the liberation of Albania, Soviet experts helped find new deposits. The U.S.S.R. supplies the necessary equipment, and already by the year 1959 Albania's oil output grew to 500,000 tons a year. Albania built an oil-refining industry of its own which brought with it new branches of the economy: synthetic materials, mineral fertilizers, dyes and gas industries.

Ivan Tolstykh, Assistant Professor at the Gubkin Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry of Moscow:

My acquaintance with Albania began in my student years when I associated with young Albanians who studied at our institute. By the time I went to Tirana to lecture at the University there, many of them had become the managers of Albania's young oil industry.

Besides lecturing, I conducted a practical training course for would-be Albanian oilmen and helped them with their diploma projects. Soviet equipment was widely used in the Albanian oil industry at that time. Thanks to the use of Soviet turbodrills, oil wells were sunk twice as fast in the early 1960s as compared with the previous five-year period.

The construction of cultural centres proceeded apace. By 1960 Albania had tens of libraries, published ten papers and 22 magazines and bulletins.

Yurig Zhdanov, People's Artist of the Russian Federation:

The first group of Soviet actors visited Albania as early as the end of 1949. Our guest tour was timed to coincide with the anniversary of Albania's liberation and its proclamation as a people's republic. We toured various Albanian cities for two months performing some of the finest specimens of Soviet theatrical art. Our country helped Albania not only build industrial installations but to create a new, socialist culture as well. The first productions were staged at the capital's Opera and ballet theatre with the help of Soviet directors, choreographers and stage designers. The Lunacharskiy Theatrical institute, where I now teach, and the Moscow School of Choreography had young Albanians among their students at that time.

Those were the young republic's formative years, the years of its awakening. The courageous Albanian people who had upheld their independence applied themselves to the building of a new life. A new, socialist economy and a new, socialist culture were taking shape. We shall always retain in our hearts the joy and satisfaction of working for a common cause, the memories of the years when our two countries united by the great force of proletarian internationalism scaled what seemed to be unattainable heights in fraternal cooperation.

LIGACHEV WELCOMES ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

LD261637 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 26 TASS — Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, has arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He is accompanied by Gian Carlo Pajetta, a member of the leadership and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy, as well as by members of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party Antonio Rubbi and Renato Sandri.

At the airport the Italian comrades were met by Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

'SPECIAL ENVOY' ISRAELYAN HOLDS TALKS IN FINLAND

LD251118 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Helsinki, January 25 TASS - A special envoy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, who paid a visit to Finland on January 23-24, was received by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, acting minister of foreign affairs of Finland, and also had an exchange of opinions on problems of disarmament at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland.

The Soviet Union's approach to problems of disarmament in the context of the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on January 15, 1986, was central to the discussions.

Further Reportage

For Helsinki coverage of Viktor Israelyan's visit to Finland, including his meeting with Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, please see the Nordic Affairs section of the 27 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER ON TOLKUNOV, DELEGATION VISIT TO FRANCE

Meets With PCF Group

LD241809 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, January 24 TASS -- The delegation of the parliamentary group of the USSR led by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR Lev Tolkunov, now staying in Paris at the invitation of the French-Soviet friendship group of France's senate, today had a meeting with chairman of the group of the French Communist Party [PCF] in the Senate Helene Luc and members of the French Communist Party group.

In the course of the meeting it was noted that bilateral inter-parliamentary relations have become an important component part of the political dialogue between France and the Soviet Union.

The participants in the meeting also considered the state of Soviet-French relations, questions linked with ensuring security on the European Continent, solving the disarmament problem, preventing the threat of a nuclear war.

The head of the Soviet delegation today had a meeting with French journalists. He dwelt on the main provisions of the recent statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, setting forth the programme of full liquidation of nuclear weapons, answered questions pertaining to new Soviet peace initiatives.

Comparison of Talks With Dumas

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 January in its Morning Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "Relations Are Developing Positively" which has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on page G 1 of the 24 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the headline "Tolkunov Holds Talks With French Foreign Minister" revealing the following variations:

In the first paragraph, line one, IZVESTIYA has "January 24" instead of "January 23";

In the same paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA has "met 23 January" instead of "today met";

In the last paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads:...are developing positively. During the talks there was also an examination of a number of international problems. Yu. M. Voronov, USSR ambassador to France, took part in the meeting.

The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians which has arrived in Paris at the invitation of the French senate's Franco-Soviet friendship group has also had a meeting with leaders of the "France-USSR" society. (M. Gilbert), the society's acting president, familiarized the Soviet guests with various avenues of the organization's activity in expanding Soviet-French cooperation and deepening mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples...(IZVESTIYA version ends, supplying additional passage.)

CYPRUS WELCOMES SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR SOLUTION

LD251137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] A State Department spokesman has hastened to state that the USSR's proposals on ways of resolving the Cyprus problem do not contain anything new -- a normal reaction to our constructive initiatives.

It seems to me that it would do that spokesman no harm to find out the opinion of the most interested side, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Cyprus Government has a high regard for the USSR's interest in achieving a just, all-embracing and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem, that statement says in part.

It also considers that this action by the USSR is positive and constructive and could facilitate the elimination of a hotbed of tension in the region.

Cyprus Proposal Viewed

PM231628 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Pustov "Observer's Notes": "Cyprus: Paths to a Solution"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, guided by the aim of a lasting and just settlement in Cyprus and the elimination of the hotbed of tension there, has put forward proposals formulating the principles of a settlement and ways of achieving it. The Soviet proposals are dictated by grave concern at the fact that the nonsettlement of the Cyprus problem poses a threat to the existence of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, united, and nonaligned state.

The threat is particularly noticeable now that the United States and its NATO allies have stepped up their efforts to strengthen their positions in Cyprus in order to turn the third largest island in the Mediterranean into their strategic military bridgehead. In the Pentagon's plans Cyprus is given a dual role of springboard of direct military interference in Near East Affairs and as a staging post for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force whose job is to carry out actions primarily in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. The United States is creating a large military airfield and naval base for this force in the northern part of Cyprus.

The Soviet Union has always maintained that the Cyprus settlement must be a viable one meeting the interests of Greek and Turkish Cypriots and peace and general security. This can be ensured only if the Republic of Cyprus remains an independent, territorially integral, united state. Cyprus must not be divided in any shape or form and it must not be wholly or partially absorbed by any other country or countries.

Questions pertaining to the internal organization of the state of Cyprus must be resolved by the Cypriots themselves -- Greeks and Turks -- by peaceful means, through constructive talks with no outside interference.

The USSR proposals say that the demilitarization of the island's territory, which would be fully in line with Cyprus' nonaligned status, is an essential condition of a settlement. The territory of Cyprus must not be used by other states for military purposes. All foreign forces must be withdrawn from the island and activities at foreign military bases and facilities must cease. (And they do exist: for example, the British bases at Akrotiri and Dekeleia). The inequitable treaties and agreements which have been imposed on Cyprus in the past and which infringe on its sovereignty and independence must be annulled.

A cardinal solution of these and other international aspects of the Cyprus problem can only be provided by a representative international conference on Cyprus which would be convened within a UN framework. The participants might be the Republic of Cyprus (with both communities represented), Greece, Turkey, and all the members of the UN Security Council. Other states, in particular nonaligned states, could become involved.

The outcome of the international conference's work would be international guarantees of Cyprus' independence which must rule out the possibility of any conceivable future outside interference in the republic's affairs. The permanent members of the UN Security Council or the Security Council as a whole, and some nonaligned countries could act as guarantors.

An all-embracing and viable solution of the Cyprus problem can be ensured on the basis of the principles indicated in the Soviet proposals. It is no accident that these proposals have met with positive responses at UN headquarters. They were welcomed by UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar. In UN circles it is believed that the implementation of the Soviet proposals is a real way to eliminate the grave threat confronting Cyprus and to eliminate the grave hotbed of tension in the Mediterranean.

FRG TV INTERVIEWS KVITSINSKIY ON BONN TALKS

DW270946 Cologne ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Interview with Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, Soviet chief negotiator for the Geneva disarmament talks, by correspondent Dirk-Ludwig Schaaf in Bonn on 24 January; from the "Bericht aus Bonn" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Schaaf] Are you satisfied with the Federal Government's reaction to the Soviet disarmament proposals?

[Kvitsinskiy] The reactions are temporary in nature. The Federal Government is studying our proposals, but it has noted that our proposals contain positive starting points. The Federal Government is interested in our program.

TRIAL OF TURKISH TRADE UNIONISTS NEARING END

PM231556 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Jan 86 p 1

[TASS report: "Unjust Court"]

[Text] Istanbul, 22 Jan -- One of the most important trials in Turkey -- the "case" of the confederation of Turkish revolutionary trade unions -- is drawing to a close in a court set up under the state of emergency [sud chrezvychaynogo polozheniya] in Istanbul. The military prosecutor has called for 784 activists and the leader of the confederation to be sentenced to terms ranging between 6 and 20 years. They are charged with "creating an illegal organization" and "carrying out communist propaganda." The activity of the confederation of Turkish revolutionary trade unions, which unites about 600,000 people, was banned after the military came to power at the end of 1980.

TENSION IN PDRY ABATES, ACTING PRESIDENT NAMED

Soviet, PDRY Officials Meet

LD241850 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 24 TASS -- Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Thursday [23 January] had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and foreign minister of the PDRY.

An exchange of opinions took place on the present situation in South Yemen. It was stated that the priority tasks continue to be a complete termination of the armed clashes, an early normalization of life in the country, and emergency aid to the population. A special point was made to stress the purely internal nature of developments in the PDRY and the need to prevent any outside interference in its affairs also in future.

The South Yemeni comrades pointed out the overriding importance of restoring unity in the party and voiced the conviction that this should be on a basis of loyalty to its program documents, its policy of building a new society and the progressive choice made by the people of the PDRY.

The Soviet side expressed the understanding of these considerations. It was declared that the Soviet Union too will continue a policy of friendly cooperation with the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen also in future.

The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

PDRY Leaders Leave Moscow

LD251548 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1529 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (TASS) -- Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Politburo Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Politburo of the YSP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the PDRY, who have been making a stopover in Moscow, left the Soviet Union for home on Friday.

YSP Plenum Held

LD251649 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Aden, 25 Jan (TASS) -- The situation in Aden is gradually returning to normal. Fighting here has ceased completely. The authorities are beginning to take measures to organize the work of the municipal economy, transport, and communications. Central radio broadcasting is in operation and the newspaper 14 UKTUBAR is being published. It is reported that an extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the YSP was held on 24 January and that a session of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY was held, at which the situation in the party and the country as a result of the events which began on 13 January was examined.

In a statement adopted on the results of the plenum it is stated that the plenum approved an analysis of the situation in the party and the country before and after the events of 13 January, which was put forward by the Politburo.

The plenum participants asser[illegible]d the YSP's devotion to the ideas of scientific socialism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, and appealed to the people of the PDRY to unite around the party in defense of the national independence and sovereignty of the country.

A high appraisal was given to the position of support and solidarity on the part of the countries of the socialist community, the USSR and the party of the great Lenin. The consolidation and development of relations with the socialist countries and the USSR will continue to be the cornerstone of the PDRY's foreign policy.

The plenum empowered the Politburo to assume full responsibility and to take the necessary decision in strengthening the party's leading role in the society and in stabilizing the situation in the country.

At the session of the Supreme People's Council Presidium H.A.B. al-'Attas, the prime minister of the PDRY, was elected deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and provisionally appointed to the post of the country's president.

The party, states the report further, possesses sufficient strength to defend the country's sovereignty and warns the United States and other forces against attempts to use the present difficult situation of the PDRY to intervene in its domestic affairs.

Normalization Plans Discussed

LD271030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0927 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A session of the PDRY Council of Ministers took place here under the chairmanship of H. Abu al-Attas, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and PDRY prime minister who is temporarily acting president of the Republic. Having reviewed the events of 13 January this year, the Council of Ministers was given a positive appraisal to the analysis of the situation put before an extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee by the YSP Politburo.

The session discussed the problems of stabilizing the situation in the country and restoring operations which are being conducted with the aim of supplying the population with water and electricity. The government has taken a number of decisions directed at bringing life back to normal in the Republic and at rendering aid to the victims. A technical committee has been set up headed by the minister of construction whose tasks include assessing the damage and developing urgent and long-term plans for restoration.

The Council of Ministers session heard a report about aid reaching Aden from friendly states and international organizations.

Al-'Attas Praises Soviet Ties

LD261421 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Bakr al-'Attas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, who is acting president of the country, has highly appraised the relations between the Soviet Union and South Yemen.

In an interview with a correspondent from the ADEN NEWS AGENCY (ANA), on his return from Moscow, he voiced satisfaction with the results of his talks with the Soviet leaders. Abu Bakr al-'Attas stressed that relations between the two countries will continue to grow stronger on the reliable basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Al-'Attas Meets Soviet Ambassador

JN271018 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made a speech carried by Aden television last night in which he affirmed his government's determination to preserve relations of friendship and cooperation between Aden and Moscow and to maintain a strategic alliance between them.

Yesterday, Al-'Attas met with the Soviet ambassador in the PDRY. Following the meeting, Al-'Attas said that PDRY-USSR relations will continue within the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the two countries in October 1979. He also thanked the USSR for its efforts to stabilize the situation in the PDRY.

Tolkunov States Soviet Stance

AU241635 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, Jan 24 (AFP) -- A senior Soviet official said here today that opponents of South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad "appear to be winning" and that Moscow was ready to cooperate with the new leadership in Aden if it respected the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

Lev Tolkunov, president of the Council of the Union, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet (parliament), told a press luncheon that "the group of [the] defense minister appears to be winning," a reference to Colonel 'Ali Antar, who held the defense portfolio for a long time before becoming vice-president.

"We will take into consideration the political line of the new leaders if they gain a firm hold. If their line is in line with our agreement with South Yemen, we will naturally abide by provisions of the accord and will not fail to develop the cooperation stipulated in this accord," he added. Aden and Moscow signed their friendship and cooperation treaty in 1979.

Mr Tolkunov is visiting Paris at the invitation of the France-USSR friendship group in the French Senate.

'Soviet Diplomat' Denies Foreknowledge

LD251914 Kuwait KUNA in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, Jan 25 (KUNA) -- A Soviet diplomat here said Saturday [25 January] the main concern of the Soviet Union as far as the developments in South Yemen are concerned, is stopping the fighting and restoring "reason" to the warring groups "because few days (of fighting) destroy big achievements of many years."

The diplomat who refused to be identified denied in a statement to KUNA as baseless and lies all talks about the Soviet pre-knowledge of events that would take place in South Yemen.

He admitted indirectly that the Soviets were surprised by what happened in Aden and said there is a firm belief in Moscow that there are no ideological or political reasons for the conflict in South Yemen which has been caused, as he said, by tribal motives.

The Soviet diplomat hoped that the fighting in South Yemen will end soon and that the two conflicting (?groups) will reach an agreement that restore conditions to normalcy in the country.

Soviet Military Aid Reported

GF261308 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Jan 86 p 1, 17

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has adopted urgent measures to supply the PDRY Armed Forces with weapons to compensate for the weapons destroyed in recent events.

AL-KHALIJ has learned from well-informed sources that the Soviet Union has placed at the disposal of the new leadership military aircraft that were stationed at the Al-Riyan airbase which is supervised and run by the Soviets. The airbase is in the Governorate of Hadramawt. An unknown number of these warplanes has been transferred to Aden's civilian airport which has runways especially for military use.

AL-KHALIJ has also learned that the losses of the forces supporting the collective leadership -- the main body of the PDRY forces -- in the way of vehicles and ammunition have been recompensated to a great extent from arsenals at a base known as "Bayna al-Jabalayn [between two mountains]" close to Aden.

The military supplies have been accompanied by a political stand in which Moscow has reiterated its warning of noninterference in the PDRY's internal affairs. AL-KHALIJ has learned that high-level contacts were held in the past 2 days between the new leadership in Aden and the YAR [Yemen Arab Republic] Government in Sanaa, and that contact was held following the doubts which the YAR Government had cast on the legitimacy of the declaration issued in Aden on 24 January by the YSP Central Committee, for Sanaa had said that there was a lack of quorum for the YSP Central Committee meeting.

Sources in Aden have informed AL-KHALIJ that the new leadership will today or tomorrow call for a meeting of the Supreme People's Council to discuss topics related to recent developments in the country. The sources said that a new government will be formed during the current week, for the new leadership is planning to fill all the vacancies in the command posts of the government and the party.

LIBYAN, SOVIET TALKS HELD; LEADERS' REMARKS

Jabir Meets With Talyzin

LD221218 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1152 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan (JANA) -- Libyan Arab-Soviet talks began in Moscow yesterday. They were attended by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Libyan Armed Forces commander in chief and the accompaying delegation. The talks were attended on the Soviet side by Nikolay Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and State Planning Committee chairman, and a number of Soviet ministers and officials.

The talks dealt with the two friendly countries' bilateral relations and the development of economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation in light of the long-term agreement signed in Moscow during the visit to Moscow by the brother leader of the revolution last October.

Jabir Returns to Tripoli

LD252059 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2020 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Libyan Arab Armed Forces commander in chief has concluded a 5-day working visit to the Soviet Union. He arrived at Tripoli International Airport last night.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir conducted talks in Moscow on the two friendly countries' bilateral relations aimed at developing cooperation in light of the long-term program signed in Moscow during the visit of the brother leader of the revolution last October. The Libyan Arab Armed Forces commander in chief held talks during his visit to Moscow in which Nikolay Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy premier, and USSR State Planning Committee chairman participated. He also conferred with the Soviet defense minister and with a number of Soviet ministers and responsible officials including the trade and foreign ministers, the minister of state for foreign economic relations, the first deputy minister of state [as heard], the chief of staff, the deputy minister of foreign trade, and a number of officials in the foreign and defense ministries.

Military Placed 'On Alert'

LD250550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The Libyan revolutionary leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has put the country's navy and air force on alert because of aggressive U.S. actions off Libya's shores. U.S. planes based on aircraft carriers have begun making provocative flights in the region.

Warning of Imminent Conflict

LD271100 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A multi-thousand demonstration took place in Libya's capital Tripoli on Sunday protesting against the 6th Fleet of the United States Navy maneuvering close to the Libyan coast. The participants condemned Washington for pursuing a policy of state terrorism. At a news conference in Misratah the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned that an armed conflict with the United States might start at any moment. He said his nation was ready to defend its independence and sovereignty.

Complicity in Attacks Refuted

LD232344 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, January 23 TASS -- Leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has strongly refuted the charges of Libya's alleged "complicity" in the attacks on the Vienna and Rome international airports staged by groups of terrorists, which are levelled by the U.S. Administration.

M. al-Qadhdhafi, who was interviewed by the newspaper KURIER today, stressed that Libya has nothing to do with actions of this kind. At the same time, Al-Qadhdhafi described the uncorroborated accusations continuously aired in this connection by the official U.S. propaganda machine as the outcome of psychological terror.

U.S. Maneuvers Condemned

LD251253 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1120 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 25 Jan (TASS) -- The naval and air forces of Libya have been put on heightened combat alert in order to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country in response to the provocative actions of the U.S. military off the shores of Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution said this at a meeting with Western journalists. He described the U.S. naval maneuvers which have started off the coast of Libya as an aggressive provocation which threatens not only Libya, but also peace and security in the Mediterranean region.

Washington's insolent actions, the leader of the Libyan revolution stated, prove once again that the United States is pursuing a policy of state terrorism which threatens sovereign states. He stressed the Libyan people are determined to defend their independence.

Cairo, 25 Jan (TASS) -- Flouting the norms of international law, the current U.S. Administration is resorting to methods of open terror in relation to those states which refuse to follow in the wake of its policy, stated Al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, in an interview with the Arab weekly AL HAWADITH. There are many examples of this: the aggression against Grenada, the threat to use force against Nicaragua, barbarous firing from the sea and bombing fromthe air on peaceful Lebanese towns and villages. Now Washington intends to put its military machine into action against Libya, off whose shores is concentrated an armada of warships, including two aircraft carriers, he said.

Al-Turayki noted that the Near East policy of the White House is closely coordinated with ruling circles in Tel Aviv. The barbarous raid by Israeli aircraft on the PLO headquarters in Tunis which was sanctioned by the U.S. Administration, he stated, is a graphic confirmation of the aggressive nature of the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance."

The campaign of threats which has been unleashed and which is inspired by the United States and Israel against Libya and the PLO, stressed al-Turayki in conclusion, aims at undermining their role in the struggle of the peoples of the Near East against imperialism and Zionism and at intimidating Arab states. Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to use slanderous accusations against the Libyan and Palestinian peoples to conceal their own aggressive plans which are directed against the entire Arab world.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN UGANDA

PM261847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading: "Tense Situation"]

[Text] Kampala, 24 Jan -- A tense situation persists in the Ugandan capital. Shooting is in progress and shell and mine explosions can be heard on the immediate approaches to Kampala.

Units of the National Resistance Army [NRA] have surrounded the city from Entebbe International Airport, where troops of the Ugandan military council have so far held on to their positions. There is no one but soldiers on the city streets. All institutions are closed. Some city-dwellers are leaving Kampala. This morning Lieutenant General B. Okello, commander of the Ugandan Armed Forces, announced on the radio that the government troops were in control of the situation. Foreign Minister O. Otunnu reported that the armed council [vooruzhennyy sovet] had appealed to the presidents of Kenya and Tanzania and to Y. Museveni, chairman of the National resistance movement and head of the NRA, to meet in Nairobi and discuss the prevailing situation.

O. Otunnu summoned the heads of diplomatic missions in Uganda and announced that T. Okello, chairman of the Military Council and head of state, has flown to Nairobi, where a meeting is planned today with the presidents of Kenya and Tanzania, to which Y. Museveni has been invited. It will discuss questions connected with stabilizing the situation in Uganda.

London, 24 Jan -- REUTER reports from Kampala that NRA formations have entered the central regions of the Ugandan capital. Fighting between them and military council troops has developed in the region of Makerere University and Mulago hospital.

NRA Controls Part of Kampala

LD260810 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi, January 26 TASS -- Units of the National Resistance Army (NRA) have taken control over a larger part of the Ugandan capital after fierce fighting against government troops there Saturday, according to reports from Kampala. The shoot-outs in the city began dying out by last night. A NRA spokesman said that resistance was still being put up only by individual groups of soldiers who had not been able to leave the city with the bulk of the retreating forces. The spokesman also said that the leader of the insurgent movement, former Defense Minister Yoweri Museveni, had arrived in Kampala.

Disbandment of Military Council Noted

LD262114 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi, January 26 TASS -- In an address to the nation, head of Uganda's National Resistance Army Yoweri Museveni announced that the Military Council, which ruled the country, has been disbanded and that the "National Resistance Committee" has been set up and now holds absolute power. This was announced by radio Uganda, which has resumed broadcasts after over a two-days' break caused by street fighting in Kampala. Yoweri Museveni said that a new government of Uganda will be formed after consultations with other political groupings. He urged officers and men loyal to the previous authorities to lay down arms and promote the establishment of peace all over the country's territory.

CPSU DELEGATION TRAVELS TO PANAMA FOR PPP CONGRESS

CPSU Delegation Leaves Moscow

PM241254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the People's Party of Panama Central Committee"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by M.A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, departed Moscow for Panama 22 January to take part in the Eighth People's Party of Panama [PPP] Congress at the invitation of the PPP Central Committee.

Ponomarev Arrives in Panama

LD241337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast captioned "TASS Report"]

[Text] At the invitation of the People's Party of Panama a Soviet delegation led by Comrade Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the party Control Committee, has arrived in Panama to take part in the work of the eighth Congress of the party. At the Panamanian capital's international airport, the delegation was met by Luther Thomas, member of the PPP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee's Foreign Department, and other leaders of the party.

PPP Congress Opens

LD242346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Eighth Congress of the Panamanian People's Party has opened. Present at the congress are representatives of twelve foreign communist and workers' parties, including a CPSU delegation, headed by Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee. On the agenda of the congress are the review report of the Panamanian People's Party Central Committee, the discussion of other documents and elections to the party's leading bodies. The CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the eighth congress of Panamanian communists was read out at the forum.

TALYZIN RECEIVES CUBAN PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD251024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Lopez Moreno, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister president of the Central Planning Board of the Republic of Cuba, who is in the Soviet Union, was received by Comrade Talyzin on 24 January. In the course of a friendly conversation they discussed questions concerning the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the light of the forthcoming signing of a protocol on the results of coordination of the state plans of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba for 1986-90. Soto, the ambassador of the republic of Cuba in the USSR, took part in the conversation.